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DATA SOURCES AND COUNTRY PRACTICES IN THE
COMPILATION OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION
AND RELATED STATISTICS IN AFRICA

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DATA SOURCES AND COUNTRY PRACTICES IN THE COMPILATION OF INCOME
DISTRIBUTION AND RELATED STATISTICS IN AFRICA

INTRODUCTION:

1. This paper is intended to give a brief outline and summary of the data sources and current national practices in countries of the region in their compilation of income distribution and related statistics (namely, consumption, savings, etc.). The methods and principles regarding concepts, definitions and classifications and statistical standards in this field in general, and the many methodological problems encountered in the collection of such data through household budget surveys in African conditions in particular, and actual statistical data series, whole or partial in coverage, on income distribution and related statistics for selected countries in the region, are dealt with elsewhere in three separate papers, namely, one by the United Nations Statistical Office and the remaining two by ECA Secretariat.^{1/}
2. The dearth of comprehensive statistics on income distribution in most countries of the region has been evident for some time. In an effort to assess the present status of, and existing country practices in, the compilation of income distribution and related statistics in the region, a questionnaire was sent in February 1968 by the ECA Secretariat to member countries, requesting information on (i) the nature and sources of the data available, for instance, scope and data coverage, geographical and otherwise; period to which the data refer; sources of material (e.g., household budget surveys, establishment-type surveys, income tax and government budgetary records, social security statistics, population censuses, etc.); concepts and definitions

1/ E/CN.14/NAC/29: A complimentary system of statistics of the distribution of income and wealth (E/CN.14/NAC/29).
E/CN.14/CAS.6/6; E/CN.14/NAC/32: Methodological problems in the collection of statistics of distribution of income, consumption and savings through household surveys in Africa.
E/CN.14/NAC/31: Existing data on income distribution: Selected African Countries.

used (e.g., of income, income recipient, household); units of statistical observation (income per person, per household or otherwise); breakdown of data by various classifications and/or cross-classifications such as sources of income, socio-economic groups, occupational categories, industries (branch of economic activity), employment status, etc.; and (ii) information on potential sources of income distribution data, which are available but hitherto have not been adequately analysed and put to use.

3. Up to the time of writing this paper, altogether a total of 29 African countries have replied to the ECA questionnaire, distributed as follows:

Table 1. Country returns of ECA questionnaire distributed by sub-region

North Africa	5
West Africa	7
East Africa	8
Central Africa	7
Other Africa	<u>2</u>
Total:	29

4. The country returns include a few "nil" replies, which, on closer scrutiny by the secretariat by referring to other sources of data, have been found to be not always the case. The quality and degree of completeness of the country returns received vary greatly from country to country. A detailed analysis of the replies will not be attempted here, but full use of the information contained in them will be made in later sections of the paper, when the nature of the data available are analysed by sources of information. In fact, when the country returns are supplemented by the documentation available in the ECA library, such as reports on household budget and establishment-type surveys and data on distribution of income from published income tax sources, it is possible to build up a reasonably complete picture of the existing data sources already tapped and exploited by the countries of the region. It should be noted, however, that the information

contained in the later sections of the paper concerning data sources and national practices may not be as accurate and as complete in coverage as might be desired, and is consequently subject to later revision.

DATA SOURCES:

5. The existing data sources for income distribution and related statistics in the countries of the region, as assessed by the secretariat, are given in Table 2. It is immediately clear that the most important single source of data on income distribution, consumption and savings in Africa, is household budget surveys (i.e. surveys of income, consumption or expenditure), followed by establishment-type censuses and surveys (employment and earnings, industrial production, distribution), which have started to assume increasing importance as a regular provider of earnings data for a large section of the non-agricultural economically active population of the countries, in particular in North and East Africa. Income tax records and government budgetary data, as a source of data on income distribution, have been partially exploited in almost all the countries of the East African sub-region, but in only a few countries so far in the other sub-regions, namely, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo in West Africa and Lesotho and Botswana in "Other Africa" Population censuses as a vehicle for obtaining income data have been used in very few countries of the region, namely, the Republic of South Africa and members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (namely, Zambia, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia), and in the case of the latter 3 countries, data on income were collected from the non-African population only.

TABLE 2

Existing sources of data, analysed or available for analysis, for compiling
income distribution statistics in Africa

Sub-region and Country	Household budget surveys	Employment & earnings surveys	Industrial surveys (including censuses of distribution)	Agricultural censuses or surveys	Income tax records and budgetary sources	Social security statistics	Population census
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
North Africa:							
Algeria	N	S	O	O			
Libya	U		O	O			
Morocco	N	O	A	O			
Sudan 2/	U,R			O			
Tunisia	N	O	A	O			
U.A.R.	N	Q	A	O			
West Africa:							
Dahomey	N						
Gambia					A(p)		
Ghana	N	A	O				
Guinea							
Ivory Coast	U,R						
Liberia	U			O			
Mali	R						
Mauritania		A		O			
Niger	U,R			P	A(p)		
Nigeria	N	A	O				
Portuguese Guinea				O			
Senegal	U,R			O			
Sierra Leone	U,R			O	A(p)		
Togo	N		O	O			
Upper Volta	U,R			O			
East Africa:							
Ethiopia	U,R ^{1/}	O	A	O	O(p)		
Kenya	U,R	A	B	P	A		
Madagascar	N	O	O	O	O(p)		
Malawi	U	Q	A		A		O ^{3/}
Mauritius	N		O		A(p)		
Somalia	U						
Southern Rhodesia	U	Q	A	P	A		O ^{2/}
Tanzania	U,R	A	B	P	A		
Uganda	U,R	A	A	O	A		O ^{2/}
Zambia	U	Q	A		A		
Central Africa:							
Burundi	U						
Cameroon	U,R		O				
Central African Republic				O			
Chad	U,R			O			
Congo (Brassaville)	U,R						
Congo (Kinshasa)							
Gabon	U,R	O		O			
Rwanda							
Other Africa:							
Angola							
Botswana					O(p)		
Lesotho	R ^{1/}				O(p)		
Mozambique			O	O			
South Africa (Rep. of)	U	A	O	P			O
Swaziland							

1/ National coverage for rural households.

2/ Almost national coverage, in the sense that the surveys held covered all six northern provinces of the Sudan.

3/ Limited to non-African population only.

Legend: N = National coverage
 U = Urban only
 R = Rural only
 U,R = Urban and rural, but not national in coverage
 A = Annual
 S = Semi-annual
 Q = Quarterly
 B = Biennial
 O = Occasional
 P = Periodic
 p = Partial in coverage.

Source: Country returns to ECA questionnaire and national statistical publications.

6. From Table 2, it can also be seen that, apart from the ten countries or so for which household budget surveys of full or approximately full national coverage (geography-wise) have been held or are in progress, the remaining 30 or so countries have so far conducted surveys on only partial scope and coverage, in the sense that only a section of the total population or part of the geographical area of the country has been covered. In particular, a number of countries, including Libya in North Africa and Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, Malawi and Somalia in East Africa, have so far conducted budget surveys for urban households only (with the exception of agricultural surveys held in some of these countries, which are not household budget surveys as such). In still a number of other countries of the region, practically no household budget or other surveys of importance have been held, indicating the direction of future work to be undertaken in these countries if income distribution and related statistics are to be developed.

7. In so far as social security statistics as a source of income distribution data are concerned, the information available to the secretariat is highly incomplete. Current information indicates that only one country, namely Madagascar, has so far produced data on income distribution for employees of both the public and the private sectors by branch of economic activity and levels of income for the year 1965; these are drawn from labour inspection records and those for the administration of such social security schemes as family allowances and workmen's accident compensation, etc.

8. One important source of income distribution statistics in Africa, which has not yet been but can be exploited to a fuller extent in the future, is agricultural sample censuses and surveys. Such censuses or surveys have been held in the majority of the countries of the region, either for a particular year or on a more or less periodical basis. The latter (i.e. periodical) has been the case with Nigeria in West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Tanzania and Kenya in East Africa, and the Republic of South Africa in "Other Africa". These agricultural censuses or surveys

can provide valuable information on incomes accruing to the agricultural population, although not enough information has been extracted from this source so far by countries of the region.

9. On the question of potential sources of data, which have not been tapped but could be exploited in order to yield useful information on income distribution, a total of 14 countries in the region, in their replies to the ECA Questionnaire of February 1968, have listed the following sources:

- (a) Algeria: processing of the 1967-1968 nation-wide Household Budget Survey;
- (b) Libya: (i) processing of data on wages and salaries paid to government employees, and (ii) the holding, according to plans for the future, of a household expenditure survey to cover the whole country;
- (c) U.A.R.: further processing of income tax returns;
- (d) Sudan: processing of the 1967-1968 Household Budget Survey of the six northern provinces of Sudan, which will provide data on income distributions separately for urban, semi-urban, rural and all households, and also separate tabulations for the major cities and the rural areas for each of the six provinces;
- (e) Nigeria: (i) Income tax returns or tax registers, which if fully exploited, will yield data on distribution of income-taxpayers and taxable incomes annully by occupational groups and income classes for all the regions of the Federation (N.B.: At present such data is available for Lagos and the old Western Region only); and (ii) Social security records, which have become a potential source of income distribution statistics with the introduction of the National Provident Fund System;

(f) Upper Volta: the unexploited sources consist of (i) industrial surveys covering enterprises operating in Upper Volta (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso), 1965 and 1966; (ii) declarations made by enterprises or companies to the Income Tax Department (Direction des Contributions) for tax purposes; (iii) budgetary estimates of the government, especially that for 1967; and (iv) records of the Social Provident Fund (la Caisse de Prévoyance Sociale);

(g) Cameroon: The industrial survey currently in course of processing;

(h) Gabon: (i) Survey of Enterprises, 1967, and (ii) systematic processing of pay-rolls for employees of the government, which from 1968 on will be done twice a year, the first exercise being taken in 1964, another in 1966 and a third in a more elaborated and final form in November 1967;

(i) Kenya: the processing of household budget surveys currently being undertaken in two urban areas and the small farm surveys in various rural areas, which can yield data on incomes earned per crop acre;

(j) Madagascar: the potential sources of information consist of: (i) declarations collected by the Income Tax Department (le Service des Contributions Directes) for tax purposes and processed mechanically to obtain figures on taxable income; (ii) the Employment Survey carried out in October 1966, covering all enterprises having an annual turnover of 1 million Malgache francs or more; (iii) the Handicraft Survey (l'Enquête Artisanat) currently in progress in several parts of the

country; and (iv) Industrial Surveys, the processing of which will provide estimates of wages and salaries paid by the industries covered;

- (k) Mauritius: processing in future of "Return of Employees", which the Income Tax Department requests annually from every known employer in the country employing persons with a salary of more than 3,000 Rupees per month;
- (l) Zambia: the potential sources of information consists of:
 - (i) a sample survey on African agricultural output and income, which is currently being carried out and which will provide information on the incomes of the African rural population; and (ii) the basic material for income tax statistics which contains information on several types of income before abatements as well as the status of the taxpayers, and the processing of which will yield information on annual changes by income type and income distribution;
- (m) Lesotho: the Survey of Household Consumption and Expenditure among rural households, started in 1967 on a national scale, will, upon completion of the field work, provide, among other things, data on distribution of receipts of the rural sector divided into 3 major income groups, [namely low, middle and high];
- (n) Botswana: the manpower survey currently being conducted in the country, coupled with the results of a consumption-expenditure survey, will yield information on the distribution of income and expenditure, in addition to the income tax data.

10. It must be conceded that the potential sources of data as listed in the above paragraph for selected countries of the region, as embodied in these countries' returns, often represent country plans for the future in data collection and/or processing. These potential data sources, of course, differ from one country to another, due to the special circumstances and the stage of statistical development in which the countries concerned find themselves. No assessment on this score by ECA secretariat for the individual countries has been made.

11. In the remainder of the paper, the nature of the available data on income distribution and related statistics for countries of the region, indicating and summarising current national practices with regard to concepts, statistical units, definitions and classifications, etc., will be presented by sources of data, in the following sequence:

- (a) Household budget surveys;
- (b) Establishment-type surveys (including surveys of employment and earnings, industrial production and distribution);
- (c) Income tax records and government budgetary data;
- (d) Social security statistics;
- (e) Population censuses.

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS:

12. National practices in household (or family) budget surveys held in countries of the region will be dealt with only briefly here.

The main characteristics relevant to income distribution, of most surveys of income, consumption or expenditure held in the region are included in Annex I to this paper. Methodological problems of import arising from the collection of data on distribution of income, consumption and saving through household budget surveys in Africa are discussed at some length in a separate ECA secretariat paper (E/CN.14/CAS.6/6; E/CN.14/NAC/32).

13. National practices in this respect are described as follows:

- (a) Scope of survey: In all such surveys held in the region without exception, the institutional population (for instance,

inmates of hospitals and corrective institutions, etc.) has not been covered. Often expatriate households are also excluded. In the case of urban consumption or expenditure surveys (e.g. Nigeria, 1950's and 1960's; countries of the East African sub-region, such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Southern Rhodesia), the surveys may cover a section of the population only, for instance, wage-earner's households with a monthly basic wage income not exceeding a certain amount, and/or middle-income-group households defined in a similar fashion. On the other hand, urban household budget surveys held in most of the remaining countries (e.g. Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, etc.) have usually covered all African urban households. Rural household surveys often cover the whole population (that is, all types of households), with the exception of special-purpose surveys such as the 1956-57 survey of cocoa-producing families in Ashanti, Ghana, and the 1962-63 survey of coffee growers in Buganda, Uganda, etc.;

- (b) Statistical units of recording used: In most surveys, data collection proceeds, in principle, by recording the transactions of each individual household member, but at the data processing stage, the unit used is the household. In a few further cases, instead of the household (or family), "budgetary units" have been used (e.g., Congo (Brazzaville), 1962; Dahomey, 1965-66^{1/} as the unit of observation, while the "compound" (or extended family concept) has been used in some other instances (e.g., Ivory Coast, 1955-56 and Upper Volta, 1956-57)^{2/}.

1/ "Les budgets familiaux dans les villages du Niari" in the publication Quinze Ans de Travaux et de Recherches dans les pays du Niari (Etudes socio-economiques), 1949-1964, République du Congo; Enquête sur les Budgets et la Consommation alimentaire des Ménages (Dahomey), 1965-66.

2/ Enquête nutrition-niveau de vie Subdivision de Bongouanou (Côte-d'Ivoire), 1955-56;
Une enquête de ménage en pays Lobi (Haute Volta), 1956-57

(c) The concept of the household: In a number of household budget surveys carried out in the region, no definition of the household has been specifically given. In other cases, it is not clear whether a distinction has been made between the household and the family. Among those surveys for which definitions are available, it appears that the housekeeping concept of the household used in population censuses or demographic surveys has been used in the majority of cases. A definition, typical of those used in the surveys of such countries as Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, South Africa (Survey of Bantu families in Pretoria, 1960-61), Sudan, Tunisia, among others, runs as follows:

" A group of one or more persons living under the same roof and eating from the same pot" (Family Budget Survey in Tunis, 1960-61).

A further group of countries, which include Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger and the U.A.R. appear to have laid less emphasis on the eating and common cooking arrangements aspect of housekeeping, and rather more on the factor of common expenditure under the authority of the head of the household. Examples are:

" A person or group of persons who live in one dwelling unit and spend from one pool" (U.A.R.: 1964-65 Family Budget Survey);

" A group of persons united under the authority of the chief of the household and living habitually together" (Gabon: Survey in Libreville, 1967-68);

" A group of persons living under the same roof and depending materially and financially on a single person, the chief of the household" (Cameroon: Surveys of Levels of Living, 1960-61 to 1964-65).

The definitions of "budgetary units" used by Congo(Brazzaville), and Dahomey are essentially the same as those used by Cameroon and Madagascar, in that the role of the head of the household in deciding on the spending of the household's common resources is specifically emphasized. Generally the budgetary unit coincides with the household, and includes the man, his wife or wives and his children. But in a small proportion of households, collaterals (brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, cousins at various levels) are also included.^{1/} On the other hand, the "compound" (or the "rectangle"), a concept used in Ivory Coast (Bongouanou Sub-division, 1955-56) and Upper Volta (Lobi Country, 1956-57) definitely represents a group of households in the usual sense of the word. It consists of several dwelling units with separate kitchens or cooking arrangements, and represents a cluster of "elementary groups of consumption"^{2/}.

- (d) The concept of income: In most African household budget surveys, income is treated as equal to disposable income gross of tax deductions, that is, equal to factor incomes received (compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income and net property income) plus current transfers received. In some cases, because of difficulties in estimating the value of incomes received in kind (e.g., wages and gifts in kind, consumption of own production), the coverage has been limited to monetary incomes only. In a few other cases, for convenience in classifying households by income groups for cross-tabulation with other variables, the concept of income has been extended to equal that of total receipts or resources, that is,

1/ Les Budgets Familiaux - Region du Sud-Est, Etude socio-economique, Côte-d'Ivoire, Ministère au Plan, p. 14.

2/ Enquête nutrition-niveau de vie Subdivision de Bongouanou, 1955-1956, Côte-d'Ivoire, Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, p. 13.

including receipts of a capital nature, such as loans raised and loan repayments received, withdrawals from savings, etc.. In one case, gifts and loans are classified together as a current transfer, because of difficulties in distinguishing one from the other. A summary of the situation in relation to coverage of the income concept used, is given in Table 3

Table 3 shows that money wages and salaries (including overtime, bonuses and allowances), money incomes from unincorporated enterprises (farming, self-employment, craft, etc.) and professions and property incomes (rent, interest and dividend), have been covered in almost all the cases. It is less certain if all countries have included imputed values of wages in kind (free housing, clothing, ration); only a limited number of countries indicated specifically that own consumption of farm or garden produce was included in the concept of income; and in one particular case only was imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings included.

- (e) The concept of expenditure: Very few countries of the region have given explicit definitions of the expenditure concept used in their household budget surveys. However, the definition used in Sudan's urban and rural household consumption surveys (e.g., Wadi Halfa, Omdurman, etc., 1963), appears to have in fact been applied by many countries of the region. For these surveys, current expenditure is defined according to the "delivery" principle, that is, as the total value of all goods and services delivered to the household, whether bought by cash or credit, home-produced or otherwise obtained.
- (f) Definition of saving: Few countries provided tabulations or the definition of savings in their household budget survey reports. In most cases, savings are taken to equal excess of reported total current receipts over reported total current expenditure. In one particular case (i.e., the 1965/66

TABLE 3

E/CN.14/CAS.6/5
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Page 14Coverage of the most comprehensive income concept used
in household budget surveys in Africa

Sub-region and Country	Money wages and salaries (including overtime, allowances)	Employer's contribution to pension and/or provident fund	Money incomes from unincorporated business and professions (e.g. farming, trading, craft, etc.)	Money incomes from transfers (e.g. pensions, gifts, social security benefit, etc.)	Wages in kind (from housing, clothing, ration, etc.)	Own consumption valued at retail market prices	Property incomes (rent, interest, dividend)	Imputed rents for owner- occupied dwellings	Loans raised and loans repayments	Withdrawals from savings
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
North Africa:										
Algeria	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Libya	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sudan	X		X	X	X	X	X			
U.A.R.	X		X	X			X			
West Africa:										
Dahomey	X		X	X			X			
Ghana	X		X	X	X	1/	X	1/		
Liberia	X		X	X			X			
Mali	X		X	X		X	X			
Niger	X		X	X			X			
Nigeria	X		X	X	X		X		X ^{2/}	X ^{2/}
Senegal	X		X	X		X	X			
Sierra Leone	X		X	X			X			
Upper Volta	X		X	X			X			
East Africa:										
Ethiopia	X		X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}		X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}			
Kenya	X	X	X ^{2/}	X	X	X	X		X ^{2/}	X ^{2/}
Madagascar	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Malawi	X				X					
Mauritius	X		X	X			X			
Southern Rhodesia	X		X		X					
Tanzania	X		X				X			
Uganda	X		X		X	X			X ^{2/}	X ^{4/}
Zambia	X		X		X					
Central Africa:										
Burundi										
Cameroon	X		X	X			X			
Chad										
Congo (Brazzaville)	X		X	X	X	X ^{3/}	X		X ^{3/}	
Gabon										
Other Africa:										
South Africa (Rep. of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

- 1/ Consumption of own production and imputed rent for rent-free or owner-occupied houses are included formally in the income concept for the Pilot Household Budget Survey, 1965/66, conducted by the Ghana Institute of Statistics, University of Ghana.
- 2/ The income concept here refers to the urban consumer surveys only. Analysis of data by income groups was done in terms of total resources or receipts (Nigeria: also in terms of basic wage income).
- 3/ For the African household budget survey in Pointe-Noire, 1958-59. In a similar survey among rural households in the Niari Valley, only monetary receipts (including borrowings) were included.
- 4/ Represent "excess of loans received over loans repaid" and "excess of withdrawals from savings over savings deposits" and are included in the income concept only for the Survey of Coffee Growers in Buganda, 1962-63.
- 5/ For the Central Province Survey only.

Blantyre/Limbe Income-Expenditure Surveys, Malawi), saving is defined as that part of cash income which was not spent and which the respondent reported as "saved". In much the same fashion, Uganda (in its 1962/63 Coffee Growers Survey in Buganda) arrived at savings figures by taking into account also differences in cash balances held at the beginning and the end of the survey period.

- (g) Classification criteris used: Table 4 gives a summary of the various classification criteria used in household budget surveys carried out in countries of the region. It can be seen from the table that classification by income and/or expenditure groups, size of the household, socio-occupational (or socio-economic) groups and separately for urban and rural households, is most common. On the other hand, such classification criteria as industry, region, employment status and age of head of household, have been used in the case of a few countries only. From Table 4, it can also be seen that all the countries have analysed data on expenditure on a per household (or family) basis, while analyses of expenditure on a per person or per consumer unit basis have been carried out mostly in the region's French-speaking group of countries. Income elasticities of demand for selected commodity groups or items of consumption have been calculated from the results of household budget surveys for only about ten countries in the region. In addition to the classification criteria listed in Table 4, a number of further criteria have also been used in the surveys carried out in selected countries, for instance:

- (i) Number of earners per household: Ghana, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia;
- (ii) Number of wives and size of holding of the husband: Ivory Coast;

TABLE 4

Most important classifications used in statistical tabulations for household budget surveys in Africa

Sub-region and country	Classification criteria used	Level of income	Level of expenditure	Size of household (or family)	Industry (economic activity)	Socio-occupational (or socio-economic) groups ^{2/}	Employment status group	Age of head of household	Rural/urban	Region	Expenditure per household	Expenditure per person	Expenditure per consumer unit	Elasticities of demand ^{1/}
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
North Africa:														
Algeria					X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Libya	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Morocco		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		
Sudan	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		
Tunisia	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X		X
U.A.R.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
West Africa:														
Dahomey	X	X				X								
Ghana	X	X	X			X			X	X				
Ivory Coast		X			X	X		X				X	X	X
Liberia	X													
Mali		X			X							X	X	
Niger		X	X	X		X						X	X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X		X			X			X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X		X						X					
Upper Volta	X	X				X		X	X			X		
East Africa:														
Ethiopia	X	X	X						X				X	X
Kenya	X		X											
Madagascar	X	X	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Malawi	X		X											
Mauritius		X							X					
Somalia		X	X											
Southern Rhodesia	X													
Tanzania	X					X								
Uganda	X													
Zambia	X													
Central Africa:														
Burundi		X									X			
Cameroon		X				X						X	X	
Central African Republic	X	X	X											
Chad						X						X		
Congo (Brazzaville)		X				X			X			X	X	X
Gabon			X			X								
Other Africa:														
South Africa (Rep. of)	X		X			X		X			X			

^{1/} This item is not used as a classification criterion, but included here for general interest.

^{2/} The difference between socio-economic and socio-occupational groups is difficult to ascertain, as both of these classifications often take into account income levels, employment status as well as occupations.

- (iii) Marital status of worker: Tanzania;
 - (iv) Household type (e.g., single persons with or without children, families, single persons with contributors, families with contributors): Kenya, Uganda;
 - (v) Religion: Sierra Leone, amongst others;
 - (vi) Ethnic group: Mauritius, Ghana, etc.
- (h) Classification of households by socio-occupational groups:
- The distinction in classification by socio-economic and socio-occupational groups has not always been made in the countries' household budget surveys. In fact, only one country in the region, namely, Ghana, appears to have used both a socio-economic and an occupational classification (in its National Household Survey of 1961-62), while an additional 17 countries in the region used mainly a socio-occupational group classification. The latter type of classification as used in the countries often varies greatly from country to country and represents a half-way house between a socio-economic and an occupational classification as such. Definitions for the various socio-occupational (or occupational) categories used are available for Cameroon, Madagascar and Nigeria, while for the remaining countries no such definitions are given. In arriving at the occupational categories used, the countries of the region have variously taken into consideration a classification by I.N.S.E.E. of France^{1/} and the International Standard Classification of Occupations. It is important to emphasise that, owing to the absence of any international classification of socio-economic (or socio-occupational) groups, it has largely been left to the countries to devise the most suitable classification which may fit them best for a particular analysis on hand. Consequently, international comparability of country data classified according to socio-economic or

^{1/} Institut National des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques.

socio-occupational groups, has been seriously impaired.

Examples of socio-economic and socio-occupational classifications used in selected countries are shown below:

(i) Ghana (1961-62 National Household Survey):

Socio-economic groups distinguished: Employer (10+ employees); employer (less than 10 employees); self-employed; employee; housewife; unpaid family worker; retired pensioner; living on private means; and economically inactive;

Occupational groups distinguished: Chief or other traditional head; Malam or Fetish priest; professional, technical, administrative and managerial; clerical or sales; cocoa farmer or worker; other farmer or worker; fisherman or related worker; hunter, trapper, logger, miner, quarryman; transport and communications; craftsman, production process labour; service, sport, recreation; and other occupations.

(ii) Nigeria (Urban Consumer Surveys, 1959/60-1964/65):

Occupational groups distinguished: Employees (for Lagos only); clerks; artisans; labourers; traders; farmers; and others.

(iii) Sudan (Wadi Halfa, 1963):

Socio-economic groups (for urban households only) distinguished: Higher incomes; agriculture; drivers, masons, blacksmiths; policemen, dressers; clerks, teachers; bucketmen, street cleaners; unskilled workers in government service; households with women as head; and outside government and with irregular income.

(iv) Ivory Coast (1956 Family Budget Survey of African Wage-earners in Abidjan):

Socio-occupational groups distinguished: Employees, public sector; employees, private sector; labourers; skilled and semi-skilled workers, public sector; skilled and semi-skilled workers, private sector; and officials.

(v) Madagascar (1961-62 Urban Family Budget Surveys):

Socio-occupational groups distinguished: Top-level and middle-level professional and technical workers; employees and clerical workers; craftsmen; skilled and semi-skilled workers; merchants; own-account workers, including the professions; farmers; persons without work or retired; and labourers and domestic servants.

(vi) Cameroon (Level of Living Survey in Yaounde, 1964/65):

Socio-occupational groups distinguished: Professional and technical workers trained abroad; other professional and technical workers; army and police; daily labourers; workers in commerce and transport; employees in industries and the building trade; employees of diplomatic missions, etc.; taxi owners and operators; craftsmen; owners of shops and bars; wage-earners; employees in service trades; petty traders; domestic servants working with expatriate families; domestic servants working with Cameroonian families; farmers; prostitutes; inactive persons; and unemployed.

It appears obvious that international guidance on the classification of households by socio-economic and/or socio-occupational groups is urgently called for.

Establishment-type surveys:

14. The principal establishment-type surveys carried out in the countries of the region are (i) surveys of employment and earnings and (ii) industrial censuses and surveys and censuses of distribution. The classification of establishment-type surveys here into these two broad categories is an arbitrary one and based mainly on the fact that surveys of employment and earnings usually cover all branches of economic activity (including agriculture, industries and services), with emphasis on the employment and earnings aspect, while surveys of industrial production and distribution usually have a much narrower industrial coverage (i.e., industrial surveys usually cover mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction; and surveys of distribution cover establishments in wholesale and retail trade and related service trades), but with a much more comprehensive range of questions included in the survey questionnaire. The emphasis in the latter category of surveys is on value added and on how this is distributed among its various components such as compensation of employees, indirect taxes, depreciation, rent and interest paid, and profits. Data on employment, gross output (or turnover in the case of surveys of distribution), materials purchased, capital expenditure, etc., are normally also obtained in the process. These surveys will be considered in turn in the following paragraphs in so far as they contain data on incomes and income distribution.

(i) Surveys of employment and earnings:

15. Altogether 17 African countries are known to have conducted surveys of employment and earnings, which may be periodic and long-established or conducted irregularly. Countries which have held periodic surveys of this kind include Algeria and the U.A.R. in North Africa, Ghana and Nigeria in West Africa, and Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia in East Africa. Several countries such as Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco and Tunisia, have recently started to conduct such surveys on a more regular basis, while a number of other

countries are known to have processed periodic information on employment and earnings from administrative records (labour inspection records or *fichiers d'établissements*). These surveys or records have become an important source of data for the countries on incomes from employment, classified by branch of economic activity or other criteria.

16. The main characteristics of these surveys in so far as they concern income distribution and related statistics are listed by country in Annex II to this paper. Here only a brief description of country practices will be made:

- (a) Scope of survey: With a few exceptions, most of the surveys conducted up to now have been national in coverage, that is, they cover or approximately cover the entire geographical area of the countries concerned. Selected sections of the population may be excluded from the survey, such as domestic servants in private households and employees in peasant agriculture in the case of Tanzania and Uganda; African employees of African employers in rural areas in the case of Southern Rhodesia and the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Further limitations on the scope of the surveys held in selected countries of the region, concern the inclusion in the surveys of enterprises above a certain size criterion (for instance, Nigeria: enterprises employing 10 or more employees; Uganda: 5 or more employees). This size criterion, however, has not been specified for a good number of African countries which have conducted employment and earnings surveys. In the case of a number of countries of the region, namely Gabon, Malawi, Morocco, Southern Rhodesia and Tunisia, lists of establishments (or *fichier d'établissements*) have been prepared from various sources, notably, licensing and tax records, supplemented by information provided by records from pension and provident funds. In these cases, either complete enumeration or sampling of the listed establishments have been

TABLE 5

Concept of earnings and classification criteria used in statistical tabulations for
employment and earnings surveys in Africa

	Algeria	Ethiopia	Gabon	Ghana	Kenya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Morocco	Nigeria	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Tanzania	Tunisia	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Uganda	Zambia
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
A. <u>Scope of survey:</u> All branches of economic activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B. <u>Concept of income from employment:</u> Cash wages & salaries, bonuses, allowances..	X	4/	X	X	X	5/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4/	X	X	X
Wages in kind (free board, rations, housing, uniforms, etc.)			X		X		X					X	X			X	X
Employer's contributions to pension and/or provident funds, medical aid societies ...			X				X				X	X					X
C. <u>Classification criteria used:</u> Industry (economic activity)	X ^{1/}	X	X	X ^{3/}	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X ^{1/}								X	X	X				X		
Socio-economic (or socio-occupational) group									X	X	X				X		
Size of establishment			X ^{2/}	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	
Region			X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Race or ethnic group				X	X		X				X	X	X		X		X
Urban/rural				X	X		X		X			X	X		X	X	X
Level of wage or earnings				X	X		X		X			X	X		X	X	X
Level of employment (socio-technical group)..			X									X	X	X			
Type of income (cash or in kind)				X	X					X		X	X			X	X
Type of employer (public or private)				X	X			X		X			X			X	X
Frequency of payment (monthly, weekly).....			X					X		X			X		X	X	
Sex			X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Age group								X							X	X	
Employment status								X							X	X	
Educational attainment															X	X	
Marital status															X	X	
Place of birth															X	X	
Normal hours of work of establishment				X											X	X	
No. of working hours in the week															X	X	
No. of days at work during reference week ..															X	X	

1/ For annual indices of earnings for non-agricultural activities, 1955-61.

2/ In terms of turnover of the enterprises.

3/ For registered unemployed persons only.

4/ Question on earnings or wages and salaries not included in questionnaire.

5/ Information on the survey of October, 1966, not yet available.

Sources of data: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania: Annual surveys of employment and earnings since 1956;
Malawi, Zambia, Southern Rhodesia: Quarterly Employment Inquiries since Dec. 1961;
Algeria: Semi-annual inquiry of earnings, 1955-61;
Tunisia: Employment Survey, 1964;
U.A.R.: Quarterly surveys of employment and wages since 1957;
Ghana: Annual inquiries of employment, earnings and wage rates, 1956-1967;
Nigeria: Employment and Earnings Inquiries, 1961 and 1962;
Gabon: Survey of modern enterprises, 1963 and 1967;
Ethiopia: Urban establishments survey, 1965;
Madagascar: Employment Survey, October 1966;
Mauritius: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, 1966 and 1967;
South Africa: Annual Survey of Wage Rates, Earnings and Hours Worked, September, 1959;
Morocco: Pilot survey of Employment and Earnings, 1965.

covered in these surveys (for instance: Malawi: complete enumeration for establishments with 20 or more employees and a 10 per cent sample for those with less than 20 employees; Southern Rhodesia: complete enumeration for establishments with 50 or more employees and a 10 per cent sample for those with less than 50 employees; Tunisia: complete enumeration for establishments with 10 or more employees and a 10 to 20 per cent sample for other establishments).

(b) The concept of earnings: As shown in Table 5, 4 African countries, namely Gabon, Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, have used the widest concept of earnings from employment in these surveys. This includes cash wages and salaries^{1/} (including over-time, bonuses, commissions, cost of living allowances, plus employee's contributions to pension and provident funds) before deduction of taxes, income in kind (free board, housing, clothing, rations), and employer's contributions to pension and provident funds and to medical aid societies. On the other hand, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have used a narrower concept of earnings in their surveys by including cash wages and salaries and income in kind only. A number of other countries, including Algeria, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa and the U.A.R., appear to have used in their employment and earnings surveys the more restricted concept, by limiting earnings to cash wages and salaries.

(c) Classification criteria used in statistical tabulations: From Table 5, it can be seen that a total of 21 different classification criteria have been identified from the survey reports of the countries concerned. Invariably, the countries give employment and earnings data by industry (branch of economic activity), but less frequently by level of wage or earnings, sex, region (in the case of surveys of national coverage only),

^{1/} In the case of a number of French-speaking African countries, family allowances are also included.

race or ethnic group, type of employer (public or private), etc., other criteria have been used in only a few instances. Examples include: classification by occupation (Ghana^{1/}, Nigeria, South Africa and U.A.R. only); by size of establishment in terms of number of employees (Ghana, Nigeria and Tunisia); by socio-economic (or socio-occupational) group (Algeria and Morocco); by level of employment (or socio-technical group) (Gabon and Tunisia only). As can be seen from Table 5, a number of other classification criteria, such as employment status, educational attainment, marital status, etc., appear to have been used only in the U.A.R. surveys.

- (d) Classification by socio-technical group: This criterion of classification for employees is of interest because it is based on the educational and professional attainment of employees and the amount of training received and appears to have been used by Gabon and Tunisia only. The groups distinguished in the two countries' classifications are rather similar in structure and connotation, and are shown below:

Tunisia: The socio-technical groups distinguished in the Employment Survey of 1964 include: Professional and senior technical personnel; other senior professional personnel; technicians and draughtsmen; middle-level professional personnel; supervisory staff; clerical workers; skilled and semi-skilled workers; workers without qualifications;

Gabon: The socio-technical groups (or levels of employment) distinguished in the country's Survey of Modern Enterprises, 1964, include: Senior technical and professional personnel; technical personnel; supervisory staff; highly qualified skilled workers and office workers; qualified skilled workers and office workers; skilled and semi-skilled workers, clerks and labourers.

TABLE 6

Scope, Concepts and Classification Criteria used in Statistical Tabulations of Industrial and Distribution Surveys in Africa

Country and Sub-region	Type of economic activity covered						Concept of earnings			Classification criteria used for statistical tabulations																	
	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Service trades	Cash wages and salaries (incl. bonuses, overtime, allowances)	Income in kind (e.g. housing, food, clothing)	Employer's contribution to social security and other schemes, pensions	Industry (economic activity)	Economic activity sub-group	Size of establishment (No. of employees)	Size of establishment (gross output)	Region or Area	Type of ownership	Legal status	Race	Type of work (construction only)	Earnings in money and kind	Size of firm (No. of establishments)	Age group of employees	Sex	Urban/rural	Part-time or full-time	Socio-technical group	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
Industrial censuses or surveys:																											
Morocco (1958-65)	X	X	X								X	X				1/	2/	3/									
Sudan (1961/62)	X	X									X	X	X														
Tunisia (1957-66)	X	X	X	X			X ^{5/}	X	X		X	X	X														
Libya (1956, 1958, 1964 and 1965)	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X														
U.A.R. (annual surveys)	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		X		X										
Senegal (1962)	X	X	X	X							X	X	X														
Ghana: a) Census (1962)	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X											
b) Annual surveys, 1964-66	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X											
Cameroon, Western (1966-67) 1/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^{8/}	X	X		X	X	X		X	X						X					
Nigeria (1962 and 1963)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X														
Dahomey (1965 and 1966)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X			X							
Southern Rhodesia (1954-64)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X					X					
Zambia (1955-61 and 1962, 1963)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X						X		
Malawi (1955-63)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X								
Madagascar (annual since 1959) ..	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^{2/}	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X								
Mauritius (1964)	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X						X								
Tanzania (1954, 56, 58, 61, 63, 65) 4/	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					X		X		X					
Uganda (1963, 64, 65)	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X		X							
Kenya (1954, 56, 57, 61, 63)	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X							
Ethiopia (1952-67)	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X		X						
Mozambique (1959)	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X												
Lesotho (1965)	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X								X				
South Africa (1960/61)	X	X	X	X			X ^{10/}	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X				X					
Censuses or surveys of distribution:																											
Morocco (1963-64)					X	X																					
U.A.R. (annual for organized sector since 1960)					X	X		X																			
Zambia (1962)					X	X	X	X				X	X	X ^{5/}													
Southern Rhodesia (1962)					X	X	X	X				X	X	X ^{5/}	X												
Kenya (1960)					X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X												
South Africa (1960/61)					X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X												

1/ For example: State owned, private, joint ownership by State and private, co-operatives, etc.

2/ Private company, public company, partnership, sole proprietorship, etc.

3/ Sub-divided into: public sector own work and private contractors' work. Under each of the two headings, further classifications into new work and repairs, and building and civil engineering, etc.

4/ Including also plantation agriculture (sisal, sugar, tea).

5/ Size of turnover.

6/ Road, rail, air and sea transport.

7/ Modern enterprises (1966) and traditional enterprises (1967).

8/ Includes transport and banking, insurance.

9/ Includes modern agricultural enterprises, transport, banking, insurance and other services.

10/ Personal services such as laundering and dry cleaning.

(ii) Censuses and surveys of industrial production and distribution:

17. Table 6 shows that 23 countries of the region are known to have conducted industrial surveys (including a full-fledged census for Ghana) on an annual, biennial or less frequent basis. Of these 23 countries, 5 have conducted such surveys once only. Six of the 23 countries have conducted, in addition, a census of distribution for the year 1960 or soon after. These surveys of industrial production and distribution provide valuable data sources for factor incomes distributed, that is, incomes accruing to labour, property and entrepreneurship for the particular branches of economic activity covered by the survey.

18. Selected main features of surveys of industrial production and distribution held in countries of the region, in so far as they relate to data on incomes and income distribution, are described below:

- (a) Scope of surveys: The respondents of these surveys are establishments or enterprises. For industrial surveys (apart from complete censuses) they normally cover all known establishments above a certain size (defined in terms of employment), engaged in the activities of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. In some cases, mining and construction have not been covered. On the other hand, in a few cases a much wider coverage in addition to the above industries has been achieved (e.g., Madagascar: modern agriculture, commerce, transport, and other services; Tunisia: rail, road, air and sea transport; Western Cameroon: modern agricultural enterprises, banking, insurance and transport; South Africa: personal services such as laundries and dry cleaning). For censuses or surveys of distribution, establishments or enterprises engaged in wholesale and retail trade and related services (e.g., restaurants, cafes, bars, hotels, boarding houses, laundries and dry cleaning establishments, barbers and beauty shops) are covered.

- (b) Concept of income from employment: Table 6 shows that, with the exception of 4 countries (Lesotho, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Zambia), all the other countries included in the table, so far as industrial surveys are concerned, have equated compensation of employees to cash wages and salaries plus wages in kind. The above 4 countries have included, in addition, employer's contributions to pension and provident funds in the concept of income from employment. For censuses of distribution, however, the countries appear to have restricted the concept to cash wages and salaries only (including bonuses, overtime, commissions and allowances).
- (c) Classification criteria used in statistical tabulations: At least 16 classification criteria have been used in the statistical tabulations of surveys of production and distribution in the countries of the region (See Table 6). Among the most used criteria may be listed industry, industrial groups, size of establishment and region or area. The criteria type of ownership (e.g. state owned, joint state/private, co-operative, private); legal status (e.g., public company, private company, partnership, sole proprietorship); race; sex; age group; urban/rural; size of establishment in terms of turnover or gross output; etc, have been rather less frequently used, while such criteria as socio-technical group, number of establishments in the firm, part-time or full-time, etc., have hardly been used at all.

INCOME TAX RECORDS AND GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY DATA:

19. Income tax records are potentially one of the most important sources of income distribution statistics in Africa. So far only a limited number of countries of the region are known to have processed such data to any significant extent. These include Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mauritius, Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia in East Africa; Ghana, Nigeria and Togo in West Africa; and Botswana and Lesotho in Other Africa. The taxable income on which taxes are assessed, represents for a number of these countries something between 5 and 50 per cent of the GDP,^{1/} ranging from about 5 per cent of the GDP for Ghana, to around 10 per cent for Tanzania and Uganda, about 20 per cent for Kenya and Lesotho, and over 40 per cent for Southern Rhodesia and Zambia. On the other hand, the corresponding coverage for Nigeria is still small and difficult to assess.

20. Descriptions of country practices in the compilation of income distribution statistics from income tax records will be given under the headings: (a) Scope and source of data; (b) The concept of income; and (c) Classification criteria used in statistical tabulations.

(a) Scope and source of data:

21. For convenience, the scope and source of data from income tax records will be discussed in the following order: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia; Nigeria; and other countries (namely, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius and Togo).

22. For the countries included in the discussion, invariably the statistical unit used is the individual. The joint incomes of husband and wife have been assessed together, with husband and wife counted as one taxpayer.

1/ As a substantial proportion of the GDP of these countries is accounted for by subsistence production, on which presumably little, if any, income taxes have been collected, a 20-50 per cent coverage of the GDP by taxable income may be considered more satisfactory than it would otherwise seem.

23. The East African Income Tax Department of the East African Community has for some years been responsible for the assessment and collection of income tax in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Data are available separately for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar for the income tax years 1957-1965, on the number of taxpayers, assessed income, taxable income and taxes payable. During the year 1966/67, the Pay-As-You-Earn scheme (that is, collection of income tax from the employer through deduction of tax from pay-rolls) was first introduced in the three countries.

24. Income tax in these countries is levied under the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, as amended from time to time by Amendment Acts. The tax is charged on the income of any person resident in these countries accruing in or derived from East Africa, but income from sources outside East Africa is not charged. Non-residents are chargeable on income accruing in or derived from these countries. Dividends paid by resident companies are not subject to any further tax when received by non-residents, while dividends received by residents are subject to surtax but not income tax. The coverage of the tax extends only to incomes above a combined minimum income of £480 per annum (£600 for Uganda) for married income earners, and £216 for single income earners.

25. The countries of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, namely, Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, are treated here together as the scope and sources of data for these countries are almost identical. The data refer to the income years 1953/54-1958/59 (with the exception of Zambia, for which published material for the income year 1963/64 is available) and give, for each of the three countries, the number of taxpayers, value of assessed and taxable incomes and taxes payable. The taxes collected include an income tax, a supertax on individuals and certain companies, an undistributed profits tax on private companies and a surcharge. The coverage of income tax extends to incomes of £800 and above for married persons and £400 per annum and above for single persons.

26. Data on income distribution from income tax records for Nigeria have been worked out by the Nigerian authorities for the following sections of the population:

- (i) Persons who are not indigenous Africans, irrespective of where they are stationed in the country;
- (ii) Indigenous Africans receiving any income derived from the capital territory of Lagos;
- (iii) Companies registered under the Company Tax Ordinance; and
- (iv) Africans domiciled in Western Nigeria and being traders, farmers, craftsmen, professionals and casual labourers in government and commercial businesses.

27. Information on number of taxpayers, gross income and taxable income by income groups is available for (i) and (ii) above for the years 1950/51 - 1960/61; for (iii) for the years 1950/51 - 1964/65; and for (iv) for 1957/58 - 1965/66. Information on the number and taxable income relating to African taxpayers domiciled in Western Nigeria and under the P.A.Y.E. scheme, that is, those persons who have their taxes deducted at source by their employers on behalf of the State Government, has become available for the first time for 1964/65.

28. For the remaining countries of the region for which limited income tax data are known to have been processed, the scope and coverage of such data is generally not specified. For instance, data on the number of taxpayers, and values of assessable and chargeable incomes and taxes charged are available for Ghana for the years 1950/51 - 1959/60, but the coverage of the data is not known. The data for Togo refer essentially to wages and salaries (including wages in kind) paid to the employees of some 180 modern enterprises, which under existing regulations have to make annual declarations on the number of their employees and the wages and salaries paid, to the Income Tax authorities (Contribution Directes). No data on taxable incomes and taxes charged have so far been published. The data for Botswana on number of taxpayers, taxable income and tax

collected are available for the year 1965/66, but the data refer to non-Africans only since personal taxation for Africans was first introduced in the country in 1967. For Lesotho, income distribution data from income tax records have so far been compiled for 1965/66 only. The tables have only very limited coverage, as the persons covered include mostly civil servants and a few traders, people of independent professions and teachers. Consequently, the table for Lesotho nationals covers only a rather insignificant part of the population and this raises serious difficulties of interpretation.

29. A similar situation appears to apply in Mauritius. For this country, the number of persons assessed for income tax purposes and distributed according to taxable income group, totalled 15,580 only out of an estimated economically active population of more than 200,000 in 1966/67. These data are published annually in the Financial Report of Mauritius under the section headed "Annual Report of the Income Tax Department" and cover persons whose net revenue after deduction of all tax allowances exceeds 3,200 rupees per annum if single and 6,625 rupees per annum if they have a wife and two children. For Madagascar, it is known that the declarations collected by the Income Tax Department and mechanically processed at the national statistical office to obtain data on taxable income, could yield data on income distribution for the taxpayers concerned. But the scope and coverage of the data is not at present known.

30. In addition to the countries referred to in the above paragraphs, some countries have published data on income distribution of civil employees of the government (e.g., Ethiopia, Gabon, Togo) based on government budgetary data. Data for these countries appear to have been established on a periodic basis.

(b) The concept of income:

31. A number of the countries for which data on income distribution from income tax records have been compiled, have not specified the concept of income used. Nevertheless, the concept of income as used by

Lesotho appears to have been applied in these countries. Lesotho defined income for tax purposes as all amounts received or accrued to any person whether in cash or otherwise, excluding receipts or accruals of a capital nature unless specifically included in the definition of gross income.

32. A very similar definition to that of Lesotho has been used by Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia. The Income Tax Act of Zambia in force^{1/} defines gross income for tax purposes as:

"The total amount, in cash or otherwise, received by or accrued to or in favour of a person in any year or period of assessment from a source within or deemed to be within Zambia excluding any amount so received or accrued which is proved by the taxpayer to be of a capital nature."

And "taxable income" is defined as "gross income" so defined, less income exempt from tax and all statutory deductions.

33. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda appear to have used the same procedure in arriving at taxable income. Kenya defines "taxable income" to include incomes from employment or services rendered; business - including trade, profession or vocation; property - including rents for machinery; royalties, trusts, separation allowances and pensions.

(c) Classification criteria used in statistical tabulations:

34. Table 8 gives a summary of the classification criteria used in statistical tabulations of income tax data in a number of countries of the region. From the table it can be seen that the most often used criteria include income group; status of taxpayer; industry (i.e. economic activity); source of income; residence; marital status and race. A number of other criteria such as occupational group, sex, region, number of dependant children, etc., appear to have been used only very rarely.

^{1/} Republic of Zambia, Income Tax Chapter A.L.31 of the Applied Laws, 1965 edition, published by the Government Printer, Lusaka, 1965, p. 18.

TABLE 8

Classification criteria used in statistical tabulations of
income tax statistics in Africa

Classification criteria	Ethiopia 1/	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Malawi	Southern Rhodesia	Zambia	Botswana	Lesotho	Ghana	Nigeria		Togo
											Federation	Western Nigeria	
Source of income		X	X	X	X	X	X						
Status of taxpayer		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Income group		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status (married or single)					X	X	X						X
Race					X	X	X						
Occupational group												X	X
Industry (i.e. economic activity)	X	X	X	X					X	X			X
Sex													X
Region or area												X	X
No. of dependant children													X
Permanent and non-permanent employee													X
Residence or place of incorporation (i.e. residents and non-residents)		X	X	X							X		

1/ For Addis Ababa only.

35. Six countries of the region are known to have used the classification criterion "source of income". The main sources of income distinguished in the income tax statistics for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, are agriculture, trade, pension, employment, quarters, rents, dividends, interest, and other income. A somewhat different classification has been used by Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, for which the following main sources of income are distinguished: Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, building and construction, transport, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, services, government employment, rents, interest and dividends, pensions, and miscellaneous.

36. As can be seen from Table 8, a total of 8 countries are known to have used "status of taxpayer" as a criterion for classification. The degree of detail differentiated with respect to taxpayers' status varies among these countries as follows:

Nigeria: Officials; employees; self-employed;

Ghana: Government employees; other employees; self-employed;
companies; miscellaneous;

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda: Employees (sub-divided into government and other); individuals; clubs, trusts, etc.; companies;

Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia: Individuals; companies.

37. Two countries (Nigeria and Togo) have also used occupational group as a criterion for classifying taxpayers and their incomes. For Western Nigeria, the occupational groups distinguished include: farmers, traders, craftsmen, professionals, salary or wage-earners, and others. In the statistics for Togo for employment in the private sector, the occupational groups distinguished include: professional persons; executive, technical and managerial personnel; office workers; traders; farmers; miners and quarrymen; transport workers; craftsmen, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers; domestic servants; and miscellaneous.

SOCIAL SECURITY STATISTICS:

38. As already mentioned in paragraph 7, information available to the secretariat on income distribution from social security sources is highly incomplete. Several countries in the region appear to have put in operation national provident or pension fund schemes or similar programmes. Statistics as a by-product of the administration of these schemes could in principle be made available by the countries in the future. So far, however, the meagre information available to the secretariat on this topic indicates that only one country (Madagascar) has produced such statistics from social security records, and even there the scope and coverage of the data has not been specified.

POPULATION CENSUSES:

39. Only 4 countries in the region (namely, Malawi, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Zambia) appear to have made use of population censuses as a source of statistics on income. For Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, such data were obtained from the non-African population only (i.e., whites, Asians and coloureds) in their censuses of population of 1956 and 1961. In the case of South Africa, it is not known whether the question on income has in fact been included in the census forms in the Population Census of 1960, for all sections of the population (namely, non-Africans as well as Africans) or for non-Africans only.

40. Country practices in this respect will be dealt with under the headings (a) scope and method, (b) income concept and (c) classifications and tabulations.

(a) Scope and method.

41. The questionnaire for the non-African population of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1956 Census of Population) includes a question on the income group of each person. Altogether, 29 income groups are distinguished for the purpose and the respondent was requested to mark the group corresponding to his total money income for the 12 months

ended 31st December, 1955. Almost identical methods were used in the subsequent Census of Population of 1961, for which a 10 per cent sample of the questionnaires were tabulated.

42. In the case of the Republic of South Africa, in its population census of 1960, the questionnaire requested that income received during the 12 months preceding 6 September 1960 or 30 June 1960 be indicated. Precise figures were not asked for, but each person was to indicate in which one of 22 income groups his income fell. A 10 per cent systematic sample was drawn for tabulation.

(b) Income concepts

43. For the member countries of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, only total money incomes actually received from all sources while the recipient was domiciled in the former Federation, were to be taken into consideration. All incomes in kind were excluded, but bonuses, commissions, interest and dividends included. Salaries and wages were to be taken at the gross figure before deduction of medical aid subscriptions, pension contributions, etc.; and dividends were included at the amount actually received by the individual - not the amount assessed by the Income Tax Department as taxable income. For farmers, business men, professional men, etc., the income reflected the gross receipts from all sources less the expenses incurred in the production of that income.

44. Similar concepts of income were used in the 1960 population census of the Republic of South Africa, except that incomes in kind were also included. Wage- and salary-earners were requested to show gross income before deductions of premiums paid to pension, insurance, medical schemes, etc. Farmers, businessmen and professionals were requested to show net income, i.e. expenses incurred in earning the income should be deducted. Included in addition were: (i) pensions, dividends, interest and other regular money income; (ii) the value of free and/or privileged quarters or rations; and (iii) the value of self-produced agricultural

and pastoral products (including livestock and poultry) consumed by the family. On the other hand, irregular or abnormal incomes such as inheritances, matured insurance policies, gratuities, etc., and household allowances and pocket money transferred from one member of the family to another, were to be excluded.

(c) Classifications and tabulations:

45. The tabulations for Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia respectively include the numbers of non-Africans distributed by sex and income groups for 1956 and 1961. Tabulations according to additional criteria for these countries are not available.

46. For the Republic of South Africa, the number of income recipients by urban and rural, sex and race for each region, was classified by income size groups and major occupational groups. No distinction was made between employers, own-account workers and employees, and there was no classification by age, skill, experience, etc. The occupational classification used is essentially that of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1962.

Annex I. Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa;

Annex II. Some characteristics of selected employment and earnings surveys held in Africa;

Annex III. National statistical publications containing data on income distribution and related statistics in Africa.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
North Africa:							
1a. Algeria: Consumption survey of Moslem families, 1959	Moslem families in Northern Algeria, urban and rural.	2,100 families (of which: 1,000 urban, 400 semi-urban and 700 rural)	1959	Daily visits for one week		Includes consumption from own production, valued at retail prices in local markets.	Tabulations include (separately for urban and rural): a) Distribution of monthly consumption expenditure per person and per household according to socio-occupational groups; b) Monthly expenditure on detailed food items per person and per household according to socio-occupational groups.
2a. Algeria: Family budget and consumption survey, 1967/68	Whole country, all types of households (i.e. national coverage)	11,000 households	April 1967-March 1968			All kinds of income, monetary and non-monetary, including production for own consumption	Analysis in terms of income per household, per person and per consumer unit, is envisaged. Tabulations will include: a) Income by source (e.g. wages and salaries, income from liberal professions, commerce, agriculture, handicraft, other monetary income, income in kind); b) Analysis of income by socio-economic groups; c) Breakdown by employment status; d) Breakdown by economic activity.
2. Morocco: Survey of household consumption and expenditure of Moslem Moroccans, 1959-60	All Moslem, Moroccan families, (national coverage)	1955 urban and 2,370 rural households for consumption of non-food items; and a sub-sample of 960 urban and 1,064 rural households for food consumption.	September 1959 to March 1960	One week for consumption of food items; 4 visits at intervals of 35 to 60 days for non-food items.		Income and receipts not included in questionnaire	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of urban and rural households by total expenditure groups; b) Urban and rural households by expenditure group and size of household, age of head of household; c) Urban and rural households by expenditure group per consumer unit; d) Total annual expenditure per household, per person and per consumer unit by socio-economic groups; e) Household expenditure by commodity group and socio-economic group; f) Expenditure on food items per household by socio-economic group and category of households (i.e. urban or rural); etc.
3. Libya: Family budget survey in Tripoli Town, 1962	Libyan employees married and living in Tripoli (excl. single person households), earning wage up to £ L 40 monthly, continuously employed through 1961	288 households	15th January to 15 April, 1962	Weekly expenditure for fresh fruits and vegetables; monthly expenditure on other foodstuffs, rent, etc.; annual expenditure for clothing, furniture, etc.	A group of persons living together and having the same cooking arrangements.	Consists of earnings from employment for each earner of the household, imputed values of incomes received in kind such as clothing, housing, etc., rents (including imputed rent from owner-occupied dwellings), pensions, gifts, profits from farming and other sources.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households, persons, earners and income according to size of monthly income of household; b) Distribution of households according to size of household and monthly income group; c) Distribution of earners according to sex and age group; d) Distribution of consumption expenditure by item according to income group of household; e) Distribution of households according to income groups and to consumption expenditure groups; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

(Cont'd)

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
4a. U.A.R. 1958-59 Family Budget Survey	Full national coverage (excluding inhabitants of desert areas).	6,373 households (3,283 urban and 3,090 rural).	November 1958-October 1959	Visits once per month for 12 months for each household	A group of individuals, whether related or otherwise, through whose co-existence in living and dwelling a compact living unit is formed. A household is characterised by: a) Members sharing the same residence; b) Members sharing the same common kitchen and acquiring their supply of consumer goods through the same source of expenditure.	No direct question income was asked. Instead, it is obtained by adding to the total expenditure of the household, estimated changes in the household assets and liabilities during the period of the survey.	Tabulations consist of: a) Expenditure on various groups of consumption goods and services according to: (i) Total expenditure; (ii) Total expenditure per consumer unit; (iii) Occupation and educational attainment of head of the household; (iv) Household size; b) Distribution of households according to number of individuals and number of consumer units for urban and rural areas; c) Distribution of households, individuals and consumer units according to total expenditure and size of household, by urban and rural areas.
4a. U.A.R.: 1964-65 Family Budget Survey	Full national coverage (excluding desert areas)	3,474 households (2,303 urban and rural 1,171).	April, July, October, 1965 and Jan., 1966.	1 month. (clothing: 3 months; durable goods: one year) 2 visits: during and after reference month.	A person or group of persons who live in one dwelling unit and spend from one pool.	Receipts of persons from different sources: labour, property, etc.	Breakdowns of data are available by: a) Sources of income: wages and salaries, income from unincorporated enterprises, property incomes such as rent, interest, dividend, etc.; b) Total income and expenditure groups; c) Per capita income groups; d) Occupational categories; e) Branch of economic activity; f) Employment status of head of household; g) Disposition of income: e.g., consumption, saving, life insurance, lending, etc.
5a. Sudan: Wadi Halfa Income and Expenditure Survey, 1960-61	Wadi Halfa town and rural areas	94 urban and 352 rural households	August - September 1960 for town; Jan.-May, 1961 for rural area.	Daily visits for a month	A group of persons with common expenditure and/or with a common stock.	Income includes Wages and salaries, income from production and commercial activities, and subsistence production. It excludes receipts in settlement of outstanding claims.	Tabulations (separately for town and rural area) include: a) Average number of persons per household by expenditure per household group; b) Expenditure per person on various expenditure items by expenditure per person group; c) Average monthly income and expenditure per household and per person by socio-economic groups; d) Income by source according to socio-economic groups; e) Expenditure by type (cash, credit, kind) according to socio-economic groups; f) Income elasticities of demand by items of expenditure; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
5b. Sudan: Omdurman Household Budget Survey, 1963	Multi-person Sudanese households in Omdurman, excluding: (a) households with more than 10 members, and (b) households with more than 3 income earners apart from the head.	572 urban households	March 24 to April 22, 1963	Each household visited every 3rd day for 1 month	A group of two or more persons, who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and who have common house-keeping arrangements, sharing the principal meals and having common arrangements for supplying basic needs for living.	Comprises money incomes of household members from employment, from agricultural produce, from self-employment, from rents, investments, remittances, gifts, cash receipts and cash allowances received from outside the household; and of non-monetary income valued at retail prices (e.g. food, clothing, housing, etc. received in kind).	Tabulations include: a) Percentage distribution of households according to monthly income group; b) Percentage distribution of households according to monthly expenditure; c) Percentage distribution of households according to monthly income and total expenditure classes; d) Average monthly income per household by source of income according to income groupings; e) Expenditure on items of consumption according to household size; f) Expenditure on various items of consumption according to household size and total expenditure classes; g) Income elasticities of demand by items of expenditure, etc.
5c. Sudan: Household Budget Survey in the Gezira-Managil Area, 1963	Rural households in the Gezira-Managil Area	792 rural households	June 1963 (one full month)	2 weeks	A group of persons with essentially common private economy, with common house-keeping arrangements and sharing the principal meals, in the sense that the food supply is obtained for common consumption or paid for out of a common budget (N.B. this usually means an adult man with one or more wives, his children and other relatives).		Tabulations include: a) Percentage distribution of households by type of household (i.e. big tenants, small tenants, farm labourers, etc.) and size of household; b) Percentage distribution of households according to type of household and monthly expenditure; c) Average monthly expenditure per person and per household by item of expenditure and by type of household; d) Income elasticities of demand for various items of expenditure, etc.
5d. Sudan: Kadugli District household budget survey, 1963	Rural households in Kadugli District in Southern Kordofan.	300 rural households	10 May-8 June, 1963	Daily (3 times a day) visits for 2 weeks			
5e. Sudan: The household budget survey, 1967/68	The six northern provinces of Sudan (settled population only)	3,000 rural households, 4,060 urban households	June 1967 - July 1968	13 interviews per household at 1-month intervals; notebooks used in towns.		Comprises income from agricultural production, wages and salaries, business profits, gifts in cash, etc. and gifts and income in kind.	

Some Characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of house- holds analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each house- hold	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
5a. Tunisia: Enquêtes sur les niveaux de vie en Tunisie, Mars 1958 (milieu rural)	The whole country except the delegation of Tunis, Banlieue and the towns Bizerte, Menzel-Bourguiba, Sousse and Sfax.						Tabulations available include: a) Distribution of total expenditure per person by annual income groups; b) Distribution of total food expenditure per person by annual income groups; c) Average annual expenditure per capita on various items of consumption according to expenditure groups per person; d) Income elasticities of demand for rural households on various items of consumption;
5b. Tunisia: Enquête sur les budgets de famille à Tunis, 1960-61	Households of office employees and middle income workers.	828 urban households	July 1960 to June 1961		A group of one or more persons living under the same roof and eating from the same pot.		Tabulations available include: a) Distribution of households by socio-occupational category of heads of households; b) Distribution of households by total expenditure group of the household; c) Annual expenditure per person on various expenditure items according to total expenditure group of the household; d) Average annual expenditure per capita on various items of consumption according to expenditure groups per person; e) Income elasticities of demand for urban households on various items of consumption; etc.
5c. Tunisia: National Household Budget Survey (conducted in 3 operations): Six Northern governorates, 1964/65; Seven Central and Southern governorates, 1966/67; Four main towns, 1967/68	Eventually national coverage, conducted in 3 operations	In 6 Northern governorates: 2,400 house- holds; in 7 Central & Southern governorates: 3,067 house- holds; 4 main towns: 1,944 households.	Northern governorates: Nov. 1964- Oct. 1965, Central & Southern governorates: Aug. 1966- July 1967; 4 main towns: Nov. 1967- May 1968.	Northern governorates: Daily for 1 week, plus 5 visits at various intervals over the year. Central and Southern governor- ates: Every 2nd day for 1 week, plus 5 visits over year.			

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
<u>West Africa:</u>							
7a. Ghana: Survey of Cocoa Producing Families in Ashanti, 1956-57	Cocoa producing families in the Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions.	1,620 rural households	From mid-May to end of July, 1956	30 days of daily recording for detailed record of domestic expenditure and consumption and sales of farm produce; weekly visits for record of receipts and payments during 7 months of survey (i.e. 28 visits).	A group of persons living and feeding together. No distinction was made between the terms "household" and "family" for the survey.	Income relates to monetary income and excludes the value of family produce consumed at home. Income comprises sales of farm produce, profits from petty trading resales, income from self-employment, rent from property, and wages and salaries.	Tabulations include: a) Gross and net earnings of cocoa families by source of income; b) Income distribution of cocoa families by income groups; c) Composition of income by net earned income groups; d) Average family size and net income per person according to net earned income groups; e) Budget expenditure pattern by net earned income groups; f) Proportional division of expenditure per family on various items of consumption by total expenditure classes; etc.
7b. Ghana: Survey of Household Budgets: Accra (1953); Akuse (1954);	Urban families earning £ 50-180 per year. Excludes families of 1-person only and 9-persons & over; and families with more than 1 earner in the family.	500 urban families (Accra); 165 urban families (Akuse).	Mid-May to Mid-June, 1953 (Accra); 27 Aug.-25 September, 1954 (Akuse).	30 days of recording by daily visits.	A group of persons living and feeding together.	Income is defined to comprise earnings from employment, income from self-employment, profits from petty trading activities, sales of home produce, and remittances received.	Tabulations include: a) Average monthly incomes and expenditure per family by expenditure classes; b) Family size and expenditure per person by expenditure classes per family; c) Distribution of expenditure between main groups of commodities by expenditure classes; d) Distribution of total expenditure on local foods by expenditure classes; e) Distribution of wage-earning heads of families by occupational and income groups; f) Average family income by source and expenditure by item per month classified by expenditure classes; etc.
7c. Ghana: Survey of Population and Household Budgets: Sekondi-Takoradi (1955); Kumasi (1955).	African wage-earning families earning £ 5-15 per month, with 2-8 household members and at least 1 adult female, and with no more than 2 sources of non-wage income.	546 urban families (Sekondi-Takoradi); 570 urban families (Kumasi).	Sekondi-Takoradi (30 days, Feb.- March, 1955); Kumasi (March & April, 1955).	30 days of recording by daily visits.		Comprises earnings from employment, self-employment, profits from petty trading, sales of home produce and remittances received.	Tabulations include: a) Families classified by wage income classes; b) Wage-earning families classified by wage income classes and number of wage-earners; c) Families classified by wage income classes and family size; d) Average family receipts by source and payments by items classified by total expenditure classes; e) Proportionate division of expenditure on main groups by total expenditure classes; f) Proportionate division of total expenditure on local food between the principal items, classified by total expenditure classes; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
7d. Ghana: Survey of Population and Budgets of Cocoa Producing Families in the Oda-Swedru-Akamankese Area, 1955-1956	Cocoa producers with not more than 15 members, with 1 or more adult male and female.	1,080 rural families	September 1955-March, 1956	Weekly visits for every household throughout the survey period (broad groups of budget items); Daily visits for 30 days, in Oct., Nov. or Dec. (detailed items).	A group of persons living and feeding together.	Consists of income from sales of farm produce, petty trading and self-employment, and from rent, wages, remittances, etc. Income in kind and subsistence consumption appear to have been excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Income per person and average family size by income classes; b) Expenditure pattern of families by net earned income classes; c) Proportionate division of expenditure among consumption items for expenditure classes; d) Average receipts by source and payments by item per family in each gross earned income class; e) Average receipts by source and payments by item per family in each net earned income class; etc.
7e. Ghana: National Household Survey, 1961/62	Both urban and rural households throughout the country	2,970 households (1,841 rural and 1,129 urban)	In all regions other than Brong-Ahalfo and Ashanti, 12 weeks from mid-August to mid-Nov., 1961; in Brong-Ahalfo and Ashanti, 6 weeks from mid-Feb. to end of March, 1962	Weekly visits during the period of the survey.	A group of persons sleeping under the same roof, having common feeding arrangements and contributing the major part of their resources in cash and kind to their common maintenance.	Income includes both cash income and income in kind. Cash income includes income from sales of farm produce, fish, forest produce and handicraft, sales from trading, earnings of self-employed and skilled workers, income of employees, rents from land and buildings, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Percentage distribution of expenditure within the group "Local Foods"; b) Percentage distribution of expenditure within the group "Imported Foods"; c) Distribution of total average consumption expenditure per household, by main expenditure groups: urban and rural households respectively; d) Distribution of urban and rural households by socio-economic status of heads of the households by regions; e) Distribution of urban and rural households according to broad occupational groups of the head of the household and regions; f) Distribution of heads of households by economic groups and occupations: separately for urban and rural strata and regions; etc.
7f. Ghana: Pilot Household Budget Survey, 1965/66	Urban and rural households in the Akwapim Rural Council and the New Juaben Urban Council (Town of Koforidua) in the Eastern Region. One-person households are excluded.	Includes 241 rural and 154 urban households when the survey started.	December 1965 to December 1966	26 consecutive days	All persons living under the same roof and sharing common provisions for housekeeping or contributing towards the housekeeping are considered members of the same household. They include guests staying in the household for an indefinite period and persons away from home but returning regularly.	Income comprises wage income, trading (including petty-trading); receipts for crafts; sales of farm produce; pensions, allowances; alimony, royalty, income from rent, interest and investments; remittances in cash or in kind; consumption of home-produced goods or services and imputed rent for rent-free or owner-occupied houses.	Tabulations (separately for urban and rural households) include: a) Sources of income by quarter in percentages; b) Daily income of head and other members of the household according to sources of income by quarter; c) Distribution of households according to expenditure groups; d) Daily household consumption and expenditure on various items of consumption by occupational groups of heads of households; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
8a. Nigeria: Urban Consumer Surveys: Lagos (1953/54); Enugu (1954); Ibadan (1954/55); Kaduna & Zaria (1955/56); etc.	Wage-earners earning less than £350 per year, selected systematically from pay-rolls of firms employing 10 or more persons. (For Kaduna & Zaria: earners earning less than £400 per year).	540 households (Lagos); 389 households (Enugu); 419 households (Ibadan); 701 households (Kaduna & Zaria).	April 1953-March 1954 (Lagos); Jan.-Dec. 1954 (Enugu); Dec. 1954-Nov. 1955 (Ibadan); Sep. 1955-Sept. 1956 (Kaduna); Dec. 1955-Dec. 1956 (Zaria).	Daily interviews for 1 month for each household (for Kaduna and Zaria: Daily interviews for 5 weeks, of which the 1st week excluded from analysis).	A group of people who all lived in the same dwelling (including out houses which formed a part of the dwelling) and "ate from the same pot," i.e., had common catering arrangements.	Income consists of basic income, i.e. income derived from the employer; income from subsidiary occupation; rents; cash gifts and remittances; and income in kind (e.g. free and subsidized accommodation, gifts of food, clothing, etc.). The analysis, however, was done in terms of both basic income and total receipts (i.e. cash revenue plus income in kind, including loans raised and repayments, etc.).	Tabulations include: a) Average size of household by occupation and income groups; b) Average monthly cash revenue per household by source and occupation; c) Components of average monthly household basic income by occupation groups; d) Incidence of withdrawals from past savings among wage-earner households by occupation and income group; e) Incidence of loans contracted among wage-earner households by occupation and income group; f) Size of household by expenditure groups; g) Average monthly expenditure by size of household; h) Distribution of monthly expenditure on goods and services by income groups; etc.
8b. Nigeria: Urban Consumer Surveys: Lagos (1959/60); Enugu (1961/62); Ibadan (1961/62); Kaduna (1962/63); Oshogbo, Ife and Ilesha (1963/64); Onitsha (1963/64); Akure, Ondo and Owo (1964/65).	Lower income households (the income of the head of the household from his main occupation does not exceed £450 per year; and middle income households (£450-1,200 per year) (N.B.: For Lagos: less than £400, and £400-800 respectively).	Lagos (495 lower income households; 149 middle income households); Enugu (336 lower; 120 middle); Ibadan (343 lower; 119 middle); Kaduna (344 lower; 117 middle); Oshogbo, Ife & Ilesha (426 lower; 132 middle); Onitsha (318 lower; 117 middle); Akure, Ondo & Owo (431 lower; 128 middle).	Lagos (Oct. 1959-Sep. 1960); Enugu (March 1961-Feb. 1962); Ibadan (Aug. 1961-July 1962); Kaduna (July 1962-July 1963); Oshogbo, Ife & Ilesha (April 1963-April 1964); Onitsha (Jan. 1963-Jan. 1964); Akure, Ondo & Owo (Sep. 1964-Sep. 1965).	Lower income households: daily visits for 1 month after 1 week trial period (not analysed). Middle income households: visited frequently, but not one month.	A group of people who live together and eat from the same pot. It excludes family members who eat and sleep elsewhere. A "Wage-earner household" is one in which the household's main source of income is salary or wages, and a "Self-employed household" is one in which the head of the household is self-employed.	Basic income of the household includes cash earnings from employment, profit from trading activities, income from sale of farm produce, plus earnings in kind valued at current market prices. In addition, data on other receipts, e.g. rent, gifts, loans contracted, loan repayment received, withdrawals from savings, etc., are also collected.	Tabulations include: a) Average size of household and number of children per household according to income group (lower & middle), type of household (wage-earner or self-employed) and income classes; b) Average monthly receipts per household by source of receipt, according to income classes and type of household; c) Average monthly expenditure on various goods and services, according to income classes and type of household; d) Sample households by occupation and by income classes; e) Average monthly expenditure on goods and services per wage-earner household by occupation; f) Average monthly expenditure per household on detailed individual items of consumption, separately for lower and middle income groups and wage-earner and self-employed households; etc.
8c. Nigeria: Rural Economic Surveys: Western Region (1958/59); Eastern Region (1959/60); Eastern & Western Regions (1960/61); Eastern & Western Regions (1961/62);	All rural households		Western Region (April 1958-March 1959); Eastern Region (April 1959-March 1960); Eastern & Western Regions (April 1960-March 1961); April 1961-March 1962).				

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
8a. Nigeria: National Rural Economic Surveys: 1963/64; 1964/65; 1965/66.	All rural households	Starting in April of year and ending in March of the following year.	3,840 households (1963/64); 4,080 households (for both 1964/65 & 1965/66).	Daily record during specified weeks in specified months of purchases and consumption, including questions on household composition and occupation.			
9a. Sierra Leone: Survey of Household Expenditure, Freetown (1960/61)	Multi-person households with no wage-earner earning more than £20 per month.	495 urban households	December 1960- November 1961	Daily interviews for 1 week			Tabulations include: a) Monthly family income by religion of the head of the household, according to monthly family income groups; b) Percentage distribution of expenditure per household on various items of consumption; c) Average family income and expenditure calculated on a yearly basis, according to degree of imbalance; etc.
9b. Sierra Leone: Survey of Mine Workers' Budgets, 1961	Households of miners earning not more than £20 per month, selected from pay-rolls in 4 mining areas.	498 households	May 1961- April 1962	Daily interviews for 1 week		Income restricted to cash incomes. No attempt made to estimate the market value of goods and services received in kind by the employees, nor for the value of the produce grown and consumed by the household.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of miners' families by religion of head of family and by income classes; b) Distribution of miners' expenditures by item groups and sub-groups; etc.
9c. Sierra Leone: Household Survey of the Western Province, Nov. 1966- Jan. 1968.	Both urban and rural households		1967	A group of persons living together (or a single person who lives alone), who combine their income and other resources into a common fund from which they draw to purchase or otherwise obtain food, clothing, housing and other living essentials.		Current money earnings, excluding the value of goods and services self-produced or received free.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by type of household (urban or rural) and income classes; b) Households by number of earners and income classes; c) Households by size and income classes; d) Households by tenure (owner or renter) and income classes; e) Households owning different kinds of durable goods by income classes; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
10a. Ivory Coast: Les budgets familiaux des salariés africains en Ahijan, 1956	Excludes single-person households or groups of single men living together.	594 households	Mid-August to mid-September, 1956.	Daily for 1 month		All receipts were recorded, including wages and allowances, profits, from trading and handicraft, pensions, gifts, repayment of loans received, loans raised, rents, income from farms, etc. But no definition for income was given.	Tabulations include: a) Number of budgets, persons and consumer units, classified by total expenditure classes per consumer unit; b) Number of budgets according to socio-occupational group of the head of household and total expenditure classes per consumer unit; c) Average wages and percentage coverage of family expenditure by wages, classified according to socio-occupational groups and expenditure classes; d) Average total expenditure per budget unit and per consumer unit, classified according to total expenditure classes per budget and per consumer unit; e) Receipts by source and expenditure by item according to total expenditure classes; f) Income elasticities of demand on various consumption items; g) Percentage distribution of consumption expenditure for various items consumed by socio-occupational groups; h) Receipts by source and expenditure by item according to the socio-occupational category of head of the household; etc.
10b. Ivory Coast: Enquête nutrition - niveau de vie Subdivision de Bongouanou, 1955-1956	Rural households	222 rural compounds ("rectangles") selected from 9 villages	April 1955-March 1956	The compounds were interviewed 7 or 14 days each. Food preparation weighed for 3 consecutive days.	The "compound" (or "rectangle") is used instead of the normal "household." A rectangle consists of several dwelling units and kitchens, and represents a group of "elementary groups of consumption."	Includes imputation of subsistence consumption of food crops at market prices.	Tabulations include: a) Average monthly household expenditure according to the number of wives of the household head; b) Average household expenditure on goods and services, according to age of the household head; c) Average monthly household expenditure on goods and services according to the size of holding; etc.
10c. Ivory Coast: Urban survey of towns of Man, Daloa and Bouaké, 1961		163 households for Man; 267 households for Daloa; 480 households for Bouaké.	Man = 1 Nov. to 1 Dec.; Daloa = 1 Oct. to 1 Nov.; Bouaké = 1 Nov. to 3 Dec., 1961.	3 weeks of daily budget recording per household.			

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
10d. Ivory Coast: Rural household budget surveys: Bouaké (1962/63); Man (1962/63); Korhogo (1962/63); South-East (Abengourou-Aboisso) (1963/64).	All rural households	Bouaké (400 rotating and 60 fixed budget units); Man (400 rotating budget units); Korhogo (400 rotating and 60 fixed B.U.); South-East (403 rural and 139 B.U.)	Bouaké, Man & Korhogo (June 1962- July 1963); South-East (Aug. 1963- July 1964).	Each household surveyed for 4 weeks for transactions, including 1 week for food consumption.			For the South-East Region, tabulations include: a) Monetary and non-monetary expenditure of households by total expenditure classes per person; b) Stocks of durable and semi-durable goods by classes of value of stocks; c) Average resources per person by types of transactions (monetary & non-monetary) and of economic activity; d) Structure of types of transactions by types of activities; e) Structure of types of activities by type of transactions; f) Structure of expenditure by type of expenditure and socio-occupational group of head of household; g) Average per capita expenditure on expenditure items by socio-occupational group of head of household; etc.
11a. Senegal: Family Budget Survey: Senegal River Valley (la moyenne vallée du Sénégal), 1957/58	All households in the Senegal Valley (partly in Mauritania)	Urban: Rural: 316 budgets analysed	May 1957- May 1958	Daily recording for 7 days, twice in the year (one in winter and another in dry season) for food consumption, and annual recording of receipts and expenses for 12-months preceding the survey.		Income includes monetary income (i.e. from sales of farm produce, handicraft, profits from commercial activities, wages and salaries, rent pensions, remittances, etc.), commodities exchanged in barter and subsistence consumption valued at market prices.	Tabulations include; a) Average annual income per person for period June 1957- May 1958; b) Annual monetary expenditure per person by main items of expenditure; c) Detailed expenditure on food items per person per year differentiating wet and dry seasons; d) Structure of income and expenditure per person per year by main income or expenditure categories, according to the caste of head of household; e) Distribution of households and persons according to income groups; f) Distribution of budgets, persons and number of consumer units according to total expenditure classes; g) Structure of expenditure in value and percentages by items and expenditure classes; h) Variation in proportion of local products and imports purchased according to income groups; i) Quantities of food commodities exchanged by barter and quantities consumed per person per year; etc.
11b. Senegal: Family Budget Survey in Dakar, 1960/61	All households except 1-person households, groups of single men and households earning more than 100,000 CFA per month.	742 urban households	May-1960- May 1961	Daily visits for 1 month			

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
12. Mali: Enquête budgétaire dans le delta Central Nigérien (Zone inondée- Office du Niger), 1957/58	Rural households	224 families in Traditional Zone and 112 families in the Office du Niger Zone.	August 1957- April 1958	Food: daily for 1 week. Budget: daily for about 1 month.		Includes income from agriculture (including subsistence consumption), wages & salaries, rent, gifts, and income from handicraft.	Tabulations include: a) Consumption per family, per person and per consumer unit, according to weekly expenditure classes per consumer unit; b) Average annual receipts by source and expenditure by item per person according to activity of head of family; c) Gross monetary receipts by source and gross monetary expenditure by item per person per year, differentiating cultivators and non-cultivators; etc.
13. Guinea: Etudes agricoles et économiques de 4 villages de Guinée française, 1955	Rural households in 4 villages purposely selected	51 "Kitchen units" (unités de cuisine).	Jan. - Dec., 1955	4 consecutive days of recording per "Kitchen unit,"	A "Kitchen unit" is defined as a group of persons who share common arrangements in food consumption.		Tabulations include: a) Monthly consumption of selected cereals and tubers per consumer unit per day; b) Percentage distribution of annual expenditure on major items for different types of budgetary units; etc.
14. Dahomey: Enquête sur les Budgets et la Consommation alimentaire des Ménages, 1965-66	National coverage	Budgets: Urban 659 Rural 2,201 Food consumption: Urban 644 Rural 2,065	May 1965- May 1966	For budgets: 25 days of daily recording for rural and 1 month for urban areas. For food con- sumption: 5 con- secutive days for each house- hold.	Budgetary units are used as units for observation. A "budgetary unit" consists of a group of persons living under the same roof and pooling their incomes for spending under the authority of the chief of the unit.	Incomes appear to consist of wages and salaries, allowances, income from produce, trading, handi- craft, rent, pensions, etc.	According to <u>programme</u> , the tabulations will include: a) Variation in household consumption by income groups; b) Income by source and monetary expenditure by item; c) Composition of household budgets by income groups, socio-occupational categories and social status of head of household; d) Indebtedness and saving by income groups; e) Consumption and auto-consumption of households for each type of product; f) Consumption of local and imported products; etc.
15a. Niger: Les Budgets familiaux africains à Niamey, 1961-62	Urban households in Niamey (excluding European areas)	317 households	March 1961- April 1962	Daily visits for 30 or 31 days to each household	A group of persons who live together and constitute an economic unit, having its own budget for which the head of the household is responsible.	Incomes comprise all kinds of income received by each of the members of the household, either fixed such as wages and salaries, pensions, family allowances and rents, or variable such as income from commercial activities, craft, agri- culture and the liberal professions.	Tabulations include: a) Structure of expenditure according to size of the household; b) Structure of expenditure according to socio- occupational groups; c) Structure of expenditure according to total expenditure classes per consumer unit; d) Distribution of households, persons and consumer units by total expenditure classes per household; e) Distribution of households, persons and consumer units by size of households; f) Distribution of households, persons and consumer units by socio-occupational groups; g) Income elasticities of demand for selected goods and services; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of household analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
15b. Niger: Family budget survey, 1962/63	All sedentary population (except Niamey).	1,200 rural and 7,200 urban households selected	Nov. 1962-Nov. 1963	Daily visits for 1 month			
15c. Niger: Enquête budget et consommation en milieu nomade, 1963/64 (dans le Cercle de Tahoua)	Nomadic population in the cercle de Tahoua	4,990 households for consumption and budget surveys, also (40 households for nutrition survey.	April 1963-Jan. 1964	Varied between 20 days and "yesterday" only, depending on sampling method.			Tabulations include: a) Monetary receipts by source and expenditure by item, barter and auto-consumption by commodity per household per year; b) Consumption of food products per person per year by kind and with respect to 2 types of households, cattle breeders and cultivators; etc.
16a. Upper Volta: Une enquête de ménage en pays Lobi, 1956-57	Rural households in Lobi country	132 Soukalas (compounds)	Dec. 1956-Nov. 1957	For current receipts and expenditure and food consumption, 24 days for each household (4 days, repeated at 2-months intervals); for non-current receipts and expenses, retrospective data for 12-months.	The extended family concept is used.	Includes only monetary income, i.e. income from sales of farm produce, wages and salaries, pensions, remittances, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of budgets and total resources by income groups; b) Percentage distribution of heads of families by age and income groups; c) Income by source and expenditure by item per person per year; d) Variations in expenditure by major items according to income group of family; e) Variation in structure of food expenditure by family income groups; f) Number of livestock owned per family according to family income groups; etc.
16b. Upper Volta: Enquête sur les budgets des ménages et la consommation, 1963-1964	Households in two rural regions (Mossi and West) and two main towns (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso), excluding 1-person households.	800 rural and 840 urban households.	April 1963-June 1964	Daily visits for 4 weeks per household, of which 1 week for food consumption.	Consists of members of the family and boarders, who may or may not be related.	Income comprises all money receipts whatever their source (wages and salaries, trading, craft, agriculture, etc.).	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households and total monthly expenditure by household expenditure classes, showing average size and average expenditure per household by class; b) Distribution of households and total monthly expenditure by household expenditure classes; c) Distribution of households and total expenditure by socio-occupational groups of head of household; d) Receipts by source per household according to socio-occupational groups of head of household; e) Seasonal variation in total monthly expenditure per household and per person. f) Daily consumption of main food items per person by socio-occupational categories; etc.
17. Togo: Enquête Budget-Consommation, 1964-65	National coverage	1,600 households (urban and rural)	1964-65				

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
18. Liberia: Household income and expenditure survey, Monrovia, 1963	Monrovia	1,154 households for income (of which: 151 households for consumption)	Nov. - Dec., 1963	Daily for 31 days	A group of persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and other essentials for living.	Comprises wages and salaries, net earnings from self-employment, business profits, and income from property, commissions, etc. Income in kind is excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by monthly income groups and types of household (i.e. households having worker and clerical heads and those having non-worker-and-clerical heads); b) Structure of household expenditure by major items;
Central Africa: 19. Cameroun: Enquêtes sur le niveau de vie: North Cameroun, 1960/61; Adamoua, 1963/64; Yaoundé, 1964/65; Central Cocoa Region (around Yaoundé), 1964/65.	All households in the areas surveyed, which account for about 2/5 of the Federation in area.	North Cameroun: 350 rural households Adamoua: Yaoundé: 550 urban households; Central Cocoa Region: 193 households for budget (of which: 90 for food)	North Cameroun: Jan. - June 1960 & Mar. - July, 1961. Adamoua: March, 1963- March 1964. Yaoundé: July 1964- July 1965. Central Cocoa Region: Aug. 1964- Aug. 1965.	North Cameroun: 2 rounds; Adamoua: 3 rounds at 4-months intervals; Yaoundé: 2 rounds; Central Cocoa Region: 3 rounds at 4-months intervals.	A group of persons living under the same roof and depending materially and financially on a single person, the chief of the household. This definition includes also 1-person households.	Income is defined as the sum total of resources (expressed in terms of money) obtained from productive activities such as agriculture, handicraft, wages and salaries, profits from trading activities, etc. and transfers received, e.g. gifts, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Income by source and expenditure by major items per household and per person per year for broad groups of the population; b) For Yaoundé: Structure of monthly expenditure per household by major items of consumption and socio-occupational groups; structure of monthly income per household by source and socio-occupational groups; c) For Yaoundé: Structure of monthly expenditure per person by expenditure groups and socio-occupational groups; structure of food expenditure per consumer unit by item and socio-occupational groups; etc.
20. Chad: Family budget survey in 5 southern prefectures, 1965/66 (including urban centres Fort-Archambault and Noundou)	All Chadian households	1,126 households (418 urban and 708 rural)	March 1965- March 1966			Defined to include wages and salaries, pensions, allowances, gifts, grants, loans and repayment of loans and income from agriculture, trading and craft.	Tabulations include: a) Receipts by source and expenditure by item per person and per household per year; b) Average expenditure per person per year by socio-occupational group of head of household; c) Income elasticity of demand on major expenditure items for two urban towns; etc.
21. Central African Rep.: Revenu procuré par la culture du coton: enquête Centre Oubangui-Canton Malik: 1959	Households of 12 villages on main road	33 rural households	21 Jan.- 21 April 1959	Daily visits for 3 months		Income is restricted to monetary incomes only, auto-consumption being excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Structure of receipts by source and expenditure by item per household; b) Distribution of budgets according to income groups and expenditure classes separately and jointly; c) Total expenditure per household and per consumer unit according to size of household; d) Saving as per cent of total income by income groups; e) Distribution of households according to income from cotton classes per household; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
22. Congo (Kinshasa): Household survey of civil servants, 1959	Congolese civil servants on government pay-roll	46 households	1 month in 1959				
23a. Congo (Brazzaville): Les Budgets des ménages africains à Pointe-Noire 1958-1959.	African households in Pointe-Noire.	593 urban households	April 1958-May 1959	2 visits daily for 1 month for each household		Includes wages and salaries, and income from agriculture, trading and craft (auto-consumption being included).	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households and average expenditure per household according to total expenditure classes per household; b) Distribution of households and average size per household according to per person expenditure classes; c) Average total expenditure per person and per consumer unit by socio-occupational categories; d) Total and food consumption expenditure by total expenditure classes per person and per consumer unit; e) Food budget (structure in percentages) on various items by socio-occupational categories; f) Salaries and wages, incomes from trading and income from handicraft, as per cent of total income according to socio-occupational groups; etc.
23b. Congo (Brazzaville): Household budget survey in Niari Valley, 1962.	Households in 7 villages of the Niari Valley.	169 budgetary units	1 Aug. - 15 Sep., 1962	Daily recording for 6 weeks	A "budgetary unit" is defined as a group of persons the major part of whose receipts is placed under the authority of the chief of the unit, who decides on their appropriation.	Income includes monetary receipts from all sources, i.e. sales of farm produce, wages and salaries, income from trading and craft, gifts and borrowings, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Income by source for each village surveyed; b) Monetary income from agriculture, livestock, hunting and fishing in commodity detail; c) Distribution of households by monthly total expenditure classes per budgetary unit; d) Expenditure on food per budgetary unit and per person, by expenditure classes; e) Average food expenditure per budgetary unit, on different items; etc.
23c. Congo (Brazzaville): Household budget survey, Brazzaville, 1965/66	African households in Brazzaville.	1,000 urban households	March 1965-April 1966	Daily for 30 days for each household			
24a. Gabon: Enquête sur les Conditions de vie des ménages Africains à Libreville, 1961/62	Africans only, excluding single-person households and those of merchants, artisans, cultivators and professional persons	304 urban households	July 1961-Feb. 1962				Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by size of household and socio-occupational groups; b) Food expenditure by size of household and socio-occupational groups; c) Expenditure by major items and income by source during the past 12 months by size of household and socio-occupational groups; d) Expenditure in commodity detail by size of household and socio-occupational groups; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
24b. Gabon: Survey in M'Gounié and Waleu - M'Fem Régions, 1963/64	Rural households	400 households (200 in each region)	Dec. 1962-Jan. 1964				
24a. Gabon: Survey in Libreville, 1967/68	All households	506 African households in first round.	July 1967-July 1968 (2 rounds)	Daily visits for 14 consecutive days to each household.	A group of persons united under the authority of the chief of the household and living habitually together.		
25. Burundi: Enquête sur les dépenses des Fonctionnaires à Bujumbura, 1965	Households of civil servants	129 households	27 Nov. - 26 Dec., 1965		A group of persons living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing the same budget.	Income restricted to wages and salaries only, receipts from other sources being excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households, persons and number of persons per household by total expenditure classes per household; b) Expenditure per household by groups of products; c) Distribution of expenditure per household by major expenditure items and total household expenditure classes; d) Expenditure per person on major expenditure items by total household expenditure classes; e) Distribution of salary-earners of the public and para-public sector in Bujumbura by monthly salary groups; etc.
26. Rwanda-Burundi Survey of Central Region of Rwanda-Urundi plus region of Shungu, 1955/56	Rural households	1,240 households	Sep. 1955-Aug. 1956	1 visit per month for 1 year; questions covering past month.			
<u>East Africa:</u> 27a. Madagascar: Urban family budget surveys in 6 largest towns, 1961-62. Tananarive, Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Tuléar, Diego-Suarez, Tananarive.	Urban households	1,282 urban households (Tananarive 449; Fianarantsoa, 168; Tananarive 152; Majunga 161; Tuléar 198; Diego-Suarez 154).	Tananarive May-Sep. 1961; Fianarantsoa, Majunga (Nov. 61-Feb. 62); Tuléar, Diego-Suarez (Mar.-July, 1962); Tananarive (Aug.-Dec., 1962).	1 week per household, using the notebook method, 3 visits per household.	A group of persons who put their incomes together, wholly or partially, with a view to providing for their common basic, notably food, needs. The resources are placed in charge of the household head, whose responsibility it is to decide on the appropriation of such resources.	Income is used in the same sense as resources, and comprises income from principal activity (wages and salaries, income from trading, craft and other own-account activities, family allowances), income from property (income from sales of farm produce, rent from land and buildings, subsistence consumption of food valued at market prices), loans and other receipts (gifts, pensions, etc.).	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households according to annual income groups and socio-occupational groups of heads of households; b) Distribution of households and incomes by sources of income and according to annual income groups per household; c) Percentage distribution of resources by source of income and annual income groups; d) Distribution of households, persons, and consumer units and total expenditure by total monthly expenditure classes; e) Distribution of households, persons and consumer units and total expenditure according to size of household; f) Distribution of households, persons, consumer units and total expenditure by socio-occupational groups of heads of households; g) Distribution of households, persons, consumer units and total expenditure by age group of head of household; h) Expenditure on detailed items per Malagache household (in percentages); i) Income elasticities of demand for varied products; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
27b. Madagascar: Rural consumption and expenditure survey, 1961-63	National coverage	5,073 rural households	Nov. 1961-Jan. 1963	1 week for each household, including 1 questionnaire for receipts and expenditure during past 12 months.	A group of persons who put their incomes together, wholly or partially, with a view to providing for their common basic, notably food, needs. The resources are placed in charge of the household head, whose responsibility it is to decide on the appropriation of such resources.		
27c. Madagascar: Consumption and Expenditure Survey in 4 rural zones, 1968/69: Maroantsetra, Morondrara, Antanifotey and Parafangana	Rural households	480 rural households	Feb. 1968-April 1969	Every 3rd day for 24 days for budget; 5 consecutive days within the 24 for nutrition.			
27d. Madagascar: Family budget survey, Tananarive, 1968/69	Urban households	480 urban households	March 1968-March 1969	Daily recording for 1 month. Also interviews at start and end of year.			
28. Malawi: Blantyre/Lilongwe Income-Expenditure Surveys, 1965 & 1966	Households of non-seasonal male employees earning less than £300 per year, domestic servants and government employees excluded.	229, 490 and 532 urban households for surveys held in Aug. 1965, Dec. 1965 and April 1966 respectively.	Aug. 1965, Dec. 1965, April 1966	1 interview only, covering the preceding month.		Current income includes incomes in cash and in kind valued at market prices; new borrowing, loan repayments by others, gifts in cash and kind, and withdrawals from savings being excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Income and receipts by source and expenditure by major item per household according to monthly basic wage groups of the employee; b) Detailed expenditure per household on various items of consumption and expenditure (in cash and in kind) according to monthly basic wage groups of the employee; c) Income elasticities of demand on various items of consumption; d) Income elasticities of expenditure on imports by major expenditure items; e) Structure of consumption expenditure in cash on detailed commodity items by basic wage groups of the employee; f) Distribution of non-seasonal employees by size of household and basic wage groups; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
29a. Zambia: Family budget surveys in main urban areas, 1960 (Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola, Broken Hill, Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanchya, Chingola)	Urban households	1,165 households	May-Aug., 1960	Daily interviewing for 35 days per household, of which first 5 days rejected as trial period		Income is defined as the sum of wages or earnings, sales of goods and services and board money from adult children or lodgers less any payments made for rent.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by monthly income groups; b) Range of monthly incomes per household in each income quintile; c) Average monthly income, expenditure and apparent savings per household by quintile income groups; d) Composition of average household by quintile income groups; e) Average monthly expenditure per household by income groups and expenditure head and item; f) Distribution of households of copper mine employees by monthly income groups; etc.
29b. Zambia: Family budget surveys in main urban areas, 1966-1968 (Lusaka, Kitwe, Ndola, Livingstone, Kabwe, Chipata, Mijilira, Chingola, Luanshya, Mengu, Choma)	Urban households	3,000 urban families	Sep. 1966- July, 1968				
30. Southern Rhodesia: Urban African Budget Surveys: Salisbury (1957/58); Bulawayo (1958/59); Umtali and Gwelo (1959); Wankie (1960); Umtali (1963); Salisbury (1963/64).	African households in urban areas.	Salisbury, 1957/58: 640 families and 564 single men; Bulawayo (1958/59): 278 families and 322 single men; Umtali and Gwelo (1959): 194 families and 188 single men; Wankie (1960): 92 families and 46 single men; Umtali (1963): 1-person house- holds excluded; Salisbury (1963/64): 500 households (excluding one- person households).	Salisbury (July & Nov., 1957, Mar. 1958); Bulawayo (June & Oct., 1958, Feb. 1959); Umtali & Gwelo (July 1959); Wankie (April-May, 1960); Umtali (Sep.-Dec., 1963); Salisbury (Feb. 1963- April 1964).	Daily interviews to each household for 35 consecutive days, of which first 5 not included in analysis.	A family is defined as a co-habitant husband and wife and any children living with them. A household is defined as consisting of household and wife and any children living with them, together with visitors a relative sharing meals for a continuous period of 21 days or more of the survey month.	The sum of wages and earnings (including personal tax deductions, free housing and employer's contribution to housing, but excluding pension, medical and insurance fund con- tributions made by employers), including overtime and bonus, board money from lodgers or adult children and the sales of home produce or other goods capital receipts in respect of gambling, loans, gifts, withdrawals from savings, etc. are excluded from income.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of families by average monthly income groups; b) Average monthly income per family by source of income and by quintile income groups; c) Apparent savings per family by quintile income groups; d) Average monthly expenditure per family on foodstuffs (in detail) and other major groups of expenditure according to quintile income groups; e) Proportionate expenditure on major items by quintile income groups; f) Monthly income and outlay in kind by source and item according to quintile income groups; g) Average monthly expenditure per family on each detailed item of expenditure by quintile income groups of families; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
31a. Kenya: Nairobi: Income expenditure and consumption survey of Africans, 1957/58	Africans in employment earning not more than 300s. per month	349 urban households	Four samples: Nov. 1957; Feb. 1958; June 1958; Aug. 1958.	Daily visits for 1 month to each household	Individuals living alone or a group of two or more persons sharing meal expenses for at least 15 days of the accounting period in any one survey. Such persons were not necessarily related or in occupation of the same housing unit.	Includes gross earnings from main employment (before any deductions and including free accommodation provided by employer), plus incomes derived from part-time earnings and sale of craft work, or received in the form of garden produce.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of household budgets by income ranges and household type (i.e. single persons with or without children, families, single persons with contributors, families with contributors); b) Average monthly income per household by source of income and income classes; c) Average monthly income per household by source of income and household type; d) Average monthly expenditure per household by items of expenditure and income groups; e) Average monthly expenditure per household by items of expenditure and household type; f) Average monthly receipts by source and payments by item according to income groups; g) Average monthly receipts by source and payments by item according to household type; h) Average monthly expenditure on food by item by income groups and household type; etc.
31b. Kenya: Nairobi: Income expenditure and consumption of African middle income workers, 1963	Households of African male employees in Nairobi earning between 335sh.-1,250 shillings per month.	324 urban households	July 1963	4-5 visits per week for 1 month (notebook method)	A group of people with whom the respondent lived and ate, and who pooled their financial resources.	The sum total of the cash income (wages and salaries, overtime, bonus and any other allowance etc.) of all members of the household, and income in kind, plus the employer's contribution to any pension/provident fund.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by income group and household size; b) Income by source according to income groups; c) Income per household by source according to household size; d) Average expenditure per household on principal items by income groups; e) Average expenditure per household on principal items by household size; f) Financial transactions (receipts and payments) analysed respectively by income group and household size; g) Ownership of housing occupied and rent paid analysed by income group and household size respectively; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
31a. Kenya: Central Province Survey, 1963/64	All households in the Central Province	900 rural, and 360 urban, households	Rural: March 1963 - Feb. 1964 Urban: June 1963 - Feb. 1964	Rural: Daily visits for 2 periods of 1 month each for each household for food consumption, etc.; plus 1 visit per fortnight during a year for production, sales, purchases, etc.. Urban: Daily visits for 1 month per household.	A group of persons, generally of the same family, normally living together, sharing meals and operating a common cash account.	Gross income equals total receipts, both in cash and in kind, including transfer receipts (pensions, remittances, gifts). Net earned income is defined as cash receipts (net of cost) from participation in economic activity, plus imputed value of auto-consumption.	Tabulations include: A) Rural areas: i) Average receipts per household by source and net earned income by source; ii) Contribution to GNP by factor shares per household; iii) Average annual consumption expenditure per household by commodity group; iv) Capital expenditure and financing of capital expenditure per household; v) Distribution of households by gross income groups; vi) Receipts by source and disbursements by item per household according to gross income groups; vii) Annual consumption expenditure per household on detailed items - cash only; viii) Annual consumption expenditure per household on detailed items - cash only, by gross income groups; B) Urban areas: i) Average receipts by source and average expenditure by item per household; ii) Annual consumption expenditure on detailed items per household; iii) Distribution of urban households by income groups.
32a. Tanzania: Dar-Es-Salaam: Household budget surveys: 1950; 1956/57; 1963 (Middle level civil servants); 1965.	Wage-earners earnings not more than Sh. 75 per month (1950); Lower-paid income group (1956/57); All civil servants earning £400-£1,000 annual salary (1963); Wage-earners households (1965).	100 families (1950); 221 households (1956/57); 44 households (1963); 142 households (1965).	29 July-3 Sep., 1950; Nov. 1956 and Mar., June & Oct., 1957; 21 March-7 May, 1963; 29 March-8 May, 1965.	Daily visits for 1 month (1950); Daily interviews for 35 days (1956/57); Visits every second day for 1 month (1963); Daily visits for 1 month (1965).		Comprises income from regular employment (wages, overtime, bonuses and allowances), casual employment and sales proceeds, and rents; gifts, loans repaid and borrowing, etc. are excluded from the term "income".	Tabulations for the 1956/57 Survey consists of: a) Average monthly receipts by source and payments by item per African worker, according to marital status (single or married); b) Average monthly receipt by source and payments by item per African worker according to wage groups and marital status; c) Financial transactions in detail for single and married workers; d) Distribution of households by wage groups; e) Distribution of households by occupation of head of household; etc.
32b. Tanzania: Urban surveys in other towns: Tanga (1958); Mwanza (1958); Zanzibar (1962).	Lower paid African workers earning on or about Sh. 80 per month (Tanga); Employees earning Sh. 59-80 per month (Mwanza); Wage-earners saving Sh. 80-120 per month (Zanzibar).	62 households (Tanga); 83 households (Mwanza); 48 households (Zanzibar).	29 Jan.-3 Mar. 1958 (Tanga); Sep. 1958 (Mwanza); 29 Mar.-3 May, 1962 (Zanzibar).	Daily visits for 1 month.		Consists of income from regular employment, casual employment and sales.	Tabulations include: a) Average monthly receipts by source and payments by item per African worker, distinguishing single and married; b) Average monthly food expenditure by item per African worker, distinguishing single and married; c) Average monthly financial transactions by item per African worker; d) Distribution of households by wage groups and total monthly receipt groups; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
32a. Tanzania: Rural household budget surveys; Morogoro and Bagamoyo Districts, 1961/62; Lake region: 7 districts around Lake Victoria, 1966	All rural households (1961/62); Cotton-growing households (1966)	156 households (1961/62); 800 households (1966)	Sep. 1961-Aug. 1962 (Morogoro and Bagamoyo); May - Oct., 1966 (Lake districts).	Morogoro and Bagamoyo: Visits every 6 days for 1 year; budgets recorded for 6-day period, food for day of visit only.			
33a. Uganda: Kampala: Surveys of African unskilled labourers: 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1957; 1964.	1,949 (Households of African labourers earning a basic wage not more than Sh. 30 per month); 1950 (Sh. 33-35); 1951 (Sh. 36-40); 1952 (Sh. 40-45); 1953 (Sh. 43-55); 1957 (Sh. 61-80); 1964 (Sh. 100-150).	1,949 (68 households); 1950 (70); 1951 (110); 1952 (178); 1953 (175); 1957 (171); 1964 (180).	21 March-25 April, 1949; Sep. 1950; 30 Aug. - 29 Sep., 1951; 30 Aug.-29 Sep., 1952; 29 Aug.-29 Sep., 1953; 29 Jan.-28 Feb., 1957; Feb. 1964.	Daily recording for 1 month for each household.		Income includes earnings from regular employment (wages, overtime, bonuses, allowances), from casual employment, and income from sale of shamba produce and gifts and loans and income in kind.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by total monthly earnings groups; b) Average size of household by income group; c) Average income in cash and kind by source of income per unskilled worker by income groups; d) Average expenditure by item per unskilled worker by income groups; e) Variation of total expenditure and food consumption by status (i.e., Men with dependants and men without dependants); etc.
33b. Uganda: Surveys of African unskilled workers in other towns: Jinja, 1951; Jinja, 1952; Jinja, 1965; Mbale, 1950; Mbale, 1958; Mbale, 1967; Fort Portal, 1960; Gulu, 1961.	Jinja 1951 (Households of African labourers with a basic monthly wage of Sh. 36-42); Jinja 1952 (Sh. 40-45); Jinja 1965 (Sh. 100-200); Mbale 1950 (Not more than 27 sh.); Mbale 1958 (Sh. 51-70); Mbale 1967 (Sh. 140-200); Fort Portal, 1960 (Sh. 35-60); Gulu 1961 (Sh. 30-75).	Jinja 1951 (106 households); Jinja 1952 (104); Jinja 1965 (150); Mbale 1950 (55); Mbale 1958 (111); Mbale 1967 (178); Fort Portal, 1960 (133); Gulu 1961 (200)	Jinja: 5 Nov.-5 Dec., 1951; 27 Oct.-29 Nov., 1952; June 1965; Mbale: March 1950; Feb. 1958; June 1967; Fort Portal: Feb. 1960; Gulu: Feb. 1961.	Daily recording for 1 month for each household, after 1 week's trial run (not analysed).		Consists of earnings from regular and casual employment, plus income from sales of produce (native beer and spirits, etc.), and value of gifts in kind and of Shamba produce. Loan repayments, new borrowing, withdrawal from savings, etc., are excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households by total monthly cash income groups; b) Distribution of households by cash income groups and household type (i.e. men without dependants, men with wife and/or children, men with other dependants); c) Average size of household by cash income groups and household type; d) Average monthly income per unskilled worker in cash and kind by source and by income groups; e) Average monthly expenditure per unskilled worker by item and by income groups; f) Average monthly food expenditure per unskilled worker by item according to income groups and household type; g) Average financial (cash) transactions by item during survey period per household; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
33a. Uganda: Survey of coffee grovers in Uganda, 1962/63	Coffee growing households in Uganda	1,200 rural households	Mid-Aug. 1962-mid-Aug. 1963	Daily vinterviews for 1 month for each household		Total current income includes: a) Cash income from farming activities, paid employment and gifts; b) Profits from trade; c) Excess of loans raised over loans repaid; d) Excess of withdrawals from savings over savings deposits; e) Value of Shamba produce and gifts in kind.	Tabulations include: a) Pattern of financial (cash) transactions (receipts and payments by item); b) Average current income per household by source of income (in cash and kind); c) Average current expenditure per household by item of expenditure (in cash and kind); d) Food expenditure per household in cash and kind by item; e) Monthly variations in income per household by source of income; etc.
34a. Ethiopia: Urban household budget surveys: Addis Ababa, 1963 Asmara, 1964 Addis Ababa, 1968	All urban Ethiopian households (Addis Ababa, 1968: for households of wage-earners earning less than E\$ 300 monthly)	Addis Ababa: 587 households; (forms completed) Asmara: 340 households (forms completed) Addis Ababa: (250 households)	Addis Ababa: Jan.-Dec. 1963; Asmara: July, 1964; Addis Ababa (June 1968).	Addis Ababa (daily interviews for 1 month); Asmara (visits every 2nd day for 1 month).	A group of persons (including single-person households) living together and eating from the same pot.	Income includes wages and salaries, income from enterprises, rent, dividend, interest, remittances, charity and gifts.	Tabulations available (for Addis Ababa survey 1963 only) include: a) Distribution of households by size of household and monthly expenditure classes; b) Average monthly income and expenditure per household by expenditure classes; c) Average monthly income per household by source of income and size of household; d) Distribution of monthly expenditure per household by major items of expenditure and size of household; e) Average monthly expenditure per household on major food items by size of household; etc.
34b. Ethiopia: Rural household consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1967-1968	National coverage (rural households only)	1,600 households (Of which: Shoa Province: 324 households)	Jan. 1967-July 1968 (Shoa Province: Jan.-March, 1967)	Daily visits to each household for 7 days. (including a questionnaire for annual expenditure on major items)	The household includes servants living and eating with the family, as well as visitors staying with the family.		Tabulations include (for Shoa Province only): a) Annual household expenditure by commodity group (in cash and kind); b) Total annual expenditure by commodity group and size of household; c) Structure of total expenditure and cash expenditure by expenditure groups per annum; d) Expenditures on salt and coffee respectively by expenditure groups; e) Income elasticities of demand for selected items by expenditure groups; f) Average daily consumption of food items and beverages per person and per adult equivalent; etc.

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households analysed)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
35. Somalia: Household expenditure survey, Mogadiscio, 1966	Urban households in Mogadiscio, earning 100-800 Somalia shillings per month. Excludes households of 1, 2 or 3 persons.	415 households	Feb. - Oct., 1966	Daily for 1 week		Questions on income not included in questionnaire.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households in sample according to size of household; b) Distribution of households according to number of earning persons; c) Distribution of households according to monthly household expenditure; d) Distribution of monthly expenditure by item and by expenditure classes.
36a. Mauritius: Family budget survey, 1961/1962	National coverage (excluding households whose chief earner received over Rs. 1,000 per month and households living in temporary shelters)	1,053 rural and urban households	June 1961-June 1962	3-8 visits for 1 week. Repeat period, same sample, 6 months later.	A single person or group of persons sharing a common household purse.	Includes: a) Wages and salaries (including bonuses, etc.); b) Property income and income from self-employment (e.g. in agriculture, fishing, etc.); c) Public assistance, old-age and other pensions, charities, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of households, urban and rural respectively, by expenditure classes; b) Average monthly household expenditure by main groups of items (analysis by urban/rural and ethnic groups); c) Main sources of household income; d) Average monthly expenditure per sample household on detailed items of consumption; etc.
36b. Mauritius: Socio-economic survey of Co-keepers, 1966-67	National coverage (co-keepers' households only)	760 co-keepers' households	1 Aug. - 3 Sep., 1966 and May 1967				
<u>Other Africa:</u>							
37. Lesotho: Rural household budget survey, 1967/69	National coverage (rural households only).	April 1967-March 1968 (720 households); Sep. 1967 - Aug. 1968 (833); referring to different areas.	1 April 1967-31 Mar. 1968; 1 Sep. 1967-31 Aug. 1968; 1 June 1968-31 May 1969.	48 approximately equally-spaced visits over a 12-month period in each household			

Some characteristics of selected household budget surveys held in Africa

Country & Survey	Scope of survey	Size of sample (No. of households)	Period of field work	Lengths of recording period for each household	Definition of household	Definition of income	Tabulations relating to income and expenditure, etc.
38a. Rep. of South Africa: Household budget survey: Bantu families in Pretoria, 1960-61	All Bantu urban households in Pretoria	1,200 households (1,115 completed)	9 Oct. 1960-15 March 1961.		Single person or a group of persons depending on a common income, eating at the same table and normally living in the same house or dwelling unit.	Include wages and salaries, overtime, net income from trading activities, interest, dividend, rent, pensions, gifts in cash and kind, payments by boarders, income in kind provided free (food, clothing, uniforms, transport, etc.) and garden produce consumed by the household.	
38b. Rep. of South Africa: Household budget surveys of white households, 1955	Urban white households	3,250 urban households	Nov. 1955	Daily recording for 1 month (notebook method), with periodic visits during the month by interviewers.	Family members plus lodgers and boarders living under the same roof.	Includes wages and salaries, net income from commercial or industrial activities, rent, payments by boarders, gross receipts from sales of garden produce (including auto-consumption), interest, dividends, pensions, insurance claims, receipts from social security schemes, and gifts and grants.	Tabulations include: a) Income by sources (11 sources identified other than wages and income from trading); b) Income by occupational group of head of household; c) Distribution of households according to income group and composition of household; d) Income by source and composition of household; e) Income by source and age of head of household; etc.
38c. Rep. of South Africa: Survey of Family Expenditure, 1966	White families in urban areas.		Nov. 1966	Daily for 1 month (notebook method)	Family members (husband, wife and dependent children) plus other dependents, unmarried self-supporting children, relatives, boarders and lodgers who reside with the family.	Incomes include: a) Gross wages and salaries and allowances; net profit from business; net income from rent of fixed property; gross income from paying members of the family, boarders and lodgers; and income from the sale of household effects, personal property and other used articles; b) Investment income; c) Income from pension and provident funds; d) Insurance and other claims and compensations; e) Social security benefits; f) Donations, gifts and grants. Income of a capital nature are excluded.	

Source: See Annex III to this paper for a list of national statistical publications containing data on income distribution and related statistics.

Some characteristics of selected Employment and Earnings Surveys in Africa

Country and survey	Scope of survey	Frequency and length of reference period	Definition of Earnings	Tabulations relating to income, etc.
1. Morocco: Pilot employment and earnings survey	100% coverage for establishments with 10 and more employees, and sampling for those with less than 10. Pilot survey in Rabat and Kenitra only (N.B.: The universe for the whole country consisted of 126,511 establishments, with 354,331 employees).	Field work carried out 28 March - 9 April, 1965 (7)	Refers to money wages or salary after deduction of tax and employee's contribution to social security schemes	Tabulations include: a) Employees by sex, religion and monthly wage group; b) Employees by socio-occupational categories and monthly wage group; c) Employees by sex, religion and socio-occupational category; d) Percentage distribution of wages and salaries by sex, nationality and monthly wage group; e) Percentage distribution of wages and salaries by socio-occupational category and monthly wage group; f) Percentage distribution of wages and salaries by kind of economic activity and monthly wage group; etc.
2. Tunisia: Enquête Emploi, 1964	The universe consists of 130,000 establishments, (with 295,600 employees in 1964) Sampling fractions: Establishments with 10+ employees: 100% coverage; 4 to 9 employees: 20%; 1 to 3 employees: 10%; unknowns: 10%.	Field work: May to Dec., 1964	Questions on earnings not asked.	Tabulations include: a) Persons engaged by branch of economic activity and socio-technical group; b) Persons engaged by governorates and branch of economic activity; c) Persons engaged by branch of economic activity and size of establishment; d) Persons engaged by governorates and size of establishment; e) Permanent and seasonal employment by branch of economic activity; f) Employment by sex, nationality and socio-technical group; etc.
3. U.A.R. (Egypt) Sample Survey of Employment and Wages in Governorates	National coverage (except desert areas)	First conducted in 1957; continued on a quarterly basis in 1958; and conducted to include in coverage all calendar months in 1959 and 1960.		Tabulations known to have been prepared, include: a) Manpower classified by sex; and by age-group; in each governorate (urban and rural); b) Gainfully occupied persons by employment status and sex in each governorate (urban and rural); c) Employed and unemployed persons by occupation group and sex in each governorate; d) Employed and unemployed persons by industry and sex in each governorate; e) Wage-earners by occupational groups in each governorate (urban and rural); f) Wage-earners by economic activity groups in each governorate (urban and rural); g) Wage-earners by educational attainment in each governorate (urban and rural); h) Wage-earners by wage groups in each governorate (urban and rural), separately for daily paid, weekly paid, fortnightly paid and monthly paid, wage-earners; i) Wage-earners by occupation and industry groups; j) Wage-earners by occupation and wage groups; k) Wage-earners by industry and wage groups; etc.

Country and survey	Scope of survey	Frequency and length of reference period	Definition of Earnings	Tabulations relating to income, etc.
4. Ghana: Annual returns of employment, earnings and wage rates	Annual returns obtained from recorded employers under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1961, and from the Central Government. Information is not collected in respect of owners, partners, proprietors or self-employed persons and members of the armed forces. Persons working in the cocoa or African diamond industries or employed as domestic servants are generally excluded (A total of 4,052 establishments reported, employing 356,200 employees in Dec. 1962).	Data collected in respect of December each year, and are available for 1956-1967. Quarterly data have become available from Dec. 1965, for establishments employing 10 or more persons (Reporting establishments totalled 2,460 in Dec. 1966, with 356,000 employees).	Earnings data confined to cash wages and salaries, including overtime, commissions and bonuses.	Tabulations include: a) Number of reporting establishments by industry (i.e. branch of economic activity) and industrial group; b) Number of reporting establishments by size of establishment; c) Reported number of employees by industry and sector (public and private); d) Reported number of employees by industry and industrial group; e) Reported number of employees by industry, sector (public and private) and region; f) Recorded number of employees by sex, race and industry; g) Recorded number of employees by size of establishment; h) African employees by wage group and sector (public or private); i) Average monthly earnings for Africans and non-Africans by industry; j) Index of monthly earnings per male African employee in establishments employing 10 and more persons in the private sector; etc.
5. Nigeria: Employment and Earnings Enquiry, Dec. 1962	All known establishments employing 10 or more persons throughout the Federation. A total of 3,967 establishments (with 518,805 employees) reported in 1962, out of a total of 6,635 (with 630,300 employees).	Annual since 1956. From 1956 to 1959, as of September of each year; from 1960 onward, as of December of year.	Covers all cash earnings, including overtime, bonus payments and allowances, but excluding allowances to meet specific expenses (e.g. uniform) and value of perquisites such as housing, transport or rations.	Tabulations include: a) Employment by branch of economic activity and type of employer (Federal, regional and local governments, quasi-government, commercial, etc.); b) Employment by sex, branch of economic activity and size of establishment; c) Employment by sex, region and industry (i.e. branch of economic activity); d) Employment by region, sex, industry and type of employer; e) Employment by industry, sex and major occupational category for Federation and the regions; f) Employment by occupation and type of employer for Federation and the regions; g) Employees in occupation normally trade tested, by industry and trade category, for Federation and the regions; h) Average earnings, 1962, by industry and type of employer, for Federation and the regions.
6. Gabon: Recensement general des Entreprises de Type Moderne, 1964	Questionnaires sent to a list of modern enterprises built up from records of income tax offices, social security schemes, and the Chamber of Commerce. (A total of 355 enterprises, with 32,861 employees were analysed for 1963)	Held in 1964 and 1967.	Earnings include cash wages and salaries (including overtime, bonuses, allowances and employee's contribution to pension or provident funds), wages in kind, and employer's contribution to pension or provident funds and medical aid schemes.	Tabulations include: a) Distribution of enterprises by nationality and industry (i.e. branch of economic activity); b) Distribution of enterprises by industry and turnover classes; c) Analysis of turnover by industry and legal form of enterprises; d) Investment by industry and legal form of enterprise; e) Investment by industry and turnover classes of enterprise; f) Distribution of establishments and their turnover by region and industry; g) Distribution of establishments by industry and turnover classes; h) Employees by sex and region; by sex and industry; by sex and level of employment; i) Employees by industry and level of employment; j) Distribution of wages and salaries by industry and turnover classes of establishment; k) Components of earnings by industry; etc.

Some characteristics of selected Employment and Earnings Surveys in Africa

Country and survey	Scope of survey	Frequency and length of reference period	Definition of Earnings	Tabulations relating to income, etc.
7. Ethiopia: Survey of 20 towns, 1965	Listing of industrial and commercial establishments in 20 towns (excluding Addis Ababa and Asmara)		No earnings data collected	Tabulations include: a) Number of establishments by location and industry (i.e. branch of economic activity); b) Number of persons engaged by location and industry.
8. Madagascar ^{1/}	Based on processing of labour inspection and social security records. Covered 7,761 establishments and 187,019 employees. No limitation on size of establishment appears to have been applied.		Includes money wages and salaries only, benefits in kind being excluded on account of difficulties in valuation.	Tabulations include: a) Number of employees by industry, socio-occupational group and sex, distinguishing public and private sectors; b) Number of employees by industry, socio-occupational group and sex, for each province, distinguishing public and private sectors; c) Number of employees by socio-occupational group and nationality; d) Number of establishments by industry and size of establishment, distinguishing public and private sectors; e) Analysis of wages and salaries bill by industry and sector (i.e. public and private); etc.
9. Mauritius: Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments, 1967	The surveys cover large establishments only, including: a) Non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more employees; b) Sugar cane plantations with 25 arpents or more; c) Tea plantations of 5 arpents or more; d) All "flue cured" tobacco establishments; e) All central and local government departments. Domestic servants excluded. 910 establishments (with 121,080 employees) covered in March, 1967.	Semi-annual since April 1966. Employment refers to a specific day.	Covers all payments in cash made to employees, including overtime and other cash payments before deductions for taxes, insurance and pension contributions payable by employees. Pension payments, family allowances and similar payments payable by employers are excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Employment by industry (i.e. economic activity), industrial group, and sex and broad age category; b) Employment and wages and salaries paid by industry, industrial group and according to mode of payment (i.e., monthly or daily); c) Government employees and wages and salaries paid, by government agency and mode of payment (i.e., monthly or daily); by government agency and sex and broad age category; etc.
10. Kenya: Annual Enumeration of Employees Surveys	All establishments (or firms) on the register maintained by Kenyan national statistical office, (with a total reported employment of 535,100 persons for 1963). Employment figures include all apprentices and part-time workers, but exclude directors and partners not serving on a basis salary contract.	Annual enumeration at end of November for 1954 and 1955. From 1956 onward, annual enumeration at end of June.	Earnings cover all cash payments, including basic pay, cost of living allowances, profit bonus, and the value of rations and free board, and an estimate of the employer's contribution towards housing. Non-cash benefits such as retirement benefits and passage assistance are excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Employment and earnings by industry (i.e., economic activity) and sector (public and private); b) Distribution of African male and female regular employees, sub-divided into private and public sectors, by earnings group per annum, 1963-1966; c) Distribution of European and Asian regular employees separately by earnings groups, 1957-1966, sub-divided into private and public sectors; etc.

^{1/} The results of the Employment Survey of Madagascar, October 1966, are not yet available. The tabulations given in this Annex refer to data prepared from labour inspection and social security records and issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Some characteristics of selected Employment and Earnings Survey in Africa

Country and survey	Scope of survey	Frequency and length of reference period	Definition of Earnings	Tabulations relating to income, etc.
11. Malawi: Quarterly Employment Inquiries since September 1959	All employers of 20 or more are covered, and establishments with less than 20 employees are covered by a 10% sample. Domestic servants other than in the service of non-African farmers and employees of African employers in rural areas are not covered.	Quarterly since September, 1959 (In addition, censuses of Employees, 1956 & 1961 and annual inquiries up to 1960)	Earnings include: (a) all cash wages, salaries, allowances, commissions and bonuses; (b) employer's contributions to pension funds, provident funds, holiday funds and medical aid societies, and (c) the cash value of all income received in kind, e.g. free rations, housing, uniforms, etc.	Tabulations include: a) Number of employees on annual and quarterly basis (as of end of year or quarter), by branch of economic activity, separately for Africans and non-Africans; b) Average annual earnings per employee by branch of economic activity, separately for Africans and non-Africans,
12. Southern Rhodesia: Quarterly Employment Inquiries since September, 1959	All employers of 50 or more are covered, but establishments with less than 50 employees are covered by a 10% sample. Domestic servants (other than in the service of non-African farmers), employees of African employers in rural areas and services (e.g. government services, health, education, business, personal services, etc.), are not covered in regular quarterly inquiry.	Quarterly since September, 1959 (In addition, censuses of Employees, 1956 & 1961 and annual inquiries up to 1960)	Earnings include: (a) all cash wages, salaries, allowances, commissions and bonuses; (b) employer's contributions to pension funds, provident funds, holiday funds and medical aid societies, and (c) the cash value of all income received in kind, e.g., free rations, housing, uniforms, etc.	Tabulations: (i) From Quarterly Employment Inquiries: Same as above for Malawi. (ii) From 1961 Census of Employees: (a) Distribution of employees by industry (branch of economic activity) and monthly cash wage group; (b) Annual average numbers, total earnings and average earnings, of employees, by industry and race; etc.
13. Zambia: Quarterly Employment Enquiries since September, 1959		Quarterly since September, 1959 (In addition, censuses of Employees, 1956 & 1961 and annual inquiries up to 1960)	Earnings include: (a) all cash wages, salaries, allowances, commissions and bonuses; (b) employer's contributions to pension funds, provident funds, holiday funds and medical aid societies, and (c) the cash value of all income received in kind, e.g., free rations, housing, uniforms, etc.	Tabulations include: (i) From Quarterly Employment Inquiries: (a) Number of employees by industry (branch of economic activity), sub-divided into Africans and non-Africans and showing the numbers of establishments covered, with a further sub-division into private and government; (b) Average annual earnings of employees by industry, sub-divided into Africans and non-Africans with further sub-division into private and government. (ii) From 1961 Census of Employees: (a) Number of employees by industry and race; (b) Total and average earnings of employees by industry and race.
14. Tanzania (former Tanganyika only): Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings	Covers all known enterprises, except peasant farms, military forces and employers of domestic servants in private households. (6,017 establishments in private sector, with 247,500 employees, and public services with 103,800 employees, were analysed for 1964).	Held annually in June of each year since 1951, with data referring to June 30th of year.	Earnings include total cash earnings (including all bonuses and overtime) and the stated value of free rations supplied to employees for the month of enumeration.	Tabulations include: a) Employment by industry (i.e., branch of economic activity) and sector (public and private); b) Distribution of African adult male employees by industry and wage group; c) Distribution of African adult male employees by wage group and region; d) Average cash earnings of adult male employees by industry and sector (public & private), separately for Africans, Europeans and Asians; e) Estimated annual wage bill of all employees by industry, showing separately for cash earnings and free rations; etc.

Some characteristics of selected Employment and Earnings Surveys in Africa

Country and survey	Scope of survey	Frequency and length of reference period	Definition of Earnings	Tabulations relating to income, etc.
15. Togo: ^{1/} "Déclarations Annuelles des Traitements, salaires, indemnités Rentes Viagères"	Limited to commercial and industrial enterprises, which, under existing regulations, are obliged to report each year on the number of persons employed and paid, to the Income Tax Department. Petty traders, artisans and even some important enterprises have not been covered (Covered 161 enterprises in 1965, with 9,582 employees)	Data available for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965.	Earnings include cash wages and salaries and benefits in kind.	Tabulations include: a) Numbers of enterprises and employees and wages and salaries paid by industrial group; b) Number of employees and wages and salaries paid by socio-occupational group and sex; c) Distribution of number of employees and wages and salaries paid by socio-occupational group and monthly wage classes; d) Distribution of number of employees and wages and salaries by sex and monthly wage classes; etc.
16. Uganda: Annual Remuneration of Employees	Employees in peasant agriculture and domestic households are excluded. Enterprises employing less than 5 persons were excluded prior to 1958, but have been included since 1958.	Held annually in June of each year.	Covers all cash payment, including basic pay, cost of living allowances, profit bonus, and the value of rations and free board, and an estimate of the employer's contribution towards housing. Non-cash benefits such as retirement benefits and passage assistance are excluded.	Tabulations include: a) Number of establishments by industry (branch of economic activity) and sector (private and public); b) Analysis of African employees by industry and sector (private and public); c) Distribution of African adult male employees by industry and wage group, showing separately for private industry and public services; d) Numbers and estimated annual cash wage bill of all employees by industry; etc.

^{1/}: Strictly speaking, the annual declarations of enterprises on employment and wage payments to income tax authorities in Togo, are not employment and earnings surveys as such. They are included here for general interest.

Source: See Annex III to this paper for a list of national statistical publications containing data on income distribution and related statistics.

NATIONAL STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS CONTAINING DATA ON
INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND RELATED STATISTICS

1. Algeria: a) "La Consommation des familles musulmanes d'Algérie",
Alger 1959.
2. Burundi: "Enquête sur les budgets des fonctionnaires à Bujumbura",
Supplement au Bulletin Statistique, 1966, No.2. -
Institut Rundi des Statistiques.
3. Cameroon: a) "Etudes socio-economiques sur le Nord-Cameroun:
Resumé à l'usage des planificateurs" - Ministère de
l'Economie Nationale, March 1965;
b) "Methodologie des Enquêtes niveau de vie" en milieu
rural Africain", by G. Winter, ORSTOM, Yaoundé, 1967;
c) "Le niveau de vie des plantations de l'Adamaoua",
by G. Winter, ORSTOM and Ministère de l'Economie
Nationale, 1964;
d) "Enquête sur le niveau de vie à Yaoundé: Rapport
provisoire No.3 - les budgets des ménages
camerounais" - Ministère des Affaires économiques et
du Plan and S.E.D.E.S., Sep. 1965;
e) "Enquête sur le niveau de vie dans la zone cacaoyère
centre: Rapport provisoire" - Ministère des Affaires
économiques et du Plan and S.E.D.E.S., August 1965;
f) "Resultat du Recensement industriel et commercial du
Cameroun Occidental 1966/67" Direction de la
Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale,
Avril 1968.
4. Central African Republic: "Revenu procuré par la culture du coton:
enquête Centre Oubangui - Canton Maliki,
1959" - Service de la Statistique.
5. Chad: "Statistiques et commentaires", No.1, Service de la Statistique
Générale, 1968.
6. Congo
(Brazzaville): a) "Les budgets des ménages africains à Pointe-Noire,
1958-59" - INSEE and Statistique Générale, Rep.
du Congo.
b) "Quinze ans de travaux et de recherches dans les
pays du Niari 1959-1964 (Etudes socio-économiques)"
- Ministère de la Coopération (France).
7. Dahomey: a) "Programme de l'Enquête sur les budgets et la Consommation
alimentaire des Ménages, 1965-1966" - Service central de
la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Cotonou.
b) "Note sur la situation actuelle et le développement du
recensement des entreprises et des statistiques
industrielles" - Direction de la statistique.

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income distribution and related statistics

8. Ethiopia: a) "Ethiopian Economic Review No. 6, April 1963", Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
b) "Shoa Province rural household expenditure and consumption survey report", Central Statistical Office, Ethiopia;
c) "Preliminary and partial results of the Addis Ababa household consumption and expenditure survey, 1963" (mimeographed, but not released), Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa.
9. Gabon: a) "Note sur l'enquête 'conditions de vie en milieu africain' effectuée à Libreville en 1961-62" - Service de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Republique Gabonaise;
b) "Etude des budgets urbains à Libreville: résultats provisoires" - Service National Statistique, Gabon.
c) "Recensement général des Entreprises de type moderne exerçant leur activité au Gabon, 2e semestre, 1964", Service National de la Statistique, Libreville, Novembre 1965.
10. Ghana: a) "Survey of Cocoa producing families in Ashanti, 1956-57", - Office of the Government Statistician, Ghana, Dec. 1960;
b) "Field survey work in the Ghana Statistics Office" - Central Bureau of Statistics, Ghana, Jan. 1961;
c) "An inquiry into household expenditure and consumption and sale of household produce in Ghana", by P.T.F. Golding, The Economic Bulletin Vol. VI, No.4, 1962;
d) "Household budget survey in Ghana", by D.K.D. Roy and S.J. Mabey, Institute of Statistics, University of Ghana, Legon, 1968;
e) "Accra Survey of Household Budgets, 1953" - Ghana Central Bureau of Statistics;
f) "Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955" - Central Bureau of Statistics, Ghana, March 1956;
g) "Survey of Population and Budgets of Cocoa Producing families in the Oda-Swedru-Asamankese Area, 1955-56" - CBS, Ghana, July 1958;
h) "1954 Akuse Survey of Household Budgets" - Ghana, CBS, June 1955;
i) "Sekondi - Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955" - Ghana CBS, March 1956;
j) "1962 Statistical Yearbook", - Central Bureau of Statistics Accra;
k) "Industrial Statistics 1965-1966", Sep. 1967, Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra;
l) "1962 Industrial Census Report, Vol. I-Industry," Central Bureau of Statistics, April 1965.

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income distribution and related statistics

11. Guinea: "Etudes agricoles et économiques de 4 villages de Guinée française" - Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Guinée, October 1955.
12. Ivory Coast: a) "Les budgets familiaux des salariés africains en Abijan" (Aout-Septembre 1956) - Service de la Statistique générale et de la Mécanographie, Aout 1958.
b) "Enquête Nutrition - Niveau de vie subdivision de Bongouanou, 1955-1956" - Service de la statistique et de la Mécanographie, Abijan.
c) "Region du Sud-Est etude socio-economique, les Budgets familiaux", SEDES, 67, Rue de Lille, Paris.
13. Kenya: a) a) "The pattern of income, expenditure and consumption of African labourers in Nairobi: Oct. - Nov. 1950", East African Statistical Dept., Feb. 1957;
b) "The pattern of income, expenditure and consumption of Africans in Nairobi: 1957/58", E.A.S.D., May 1959;
c) "The pattern of income, expenditure and consumption of African middle income workers in Nairobi, July 1963", Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, July 1964;
d) "Economic Survey of Central Province, 1963/64", Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, 1968;
e) East African Income Tax Department, "Report for the period 1st July 1966 to 30th June 1967".
f) "Statistical Abstract, 1966" - Economic and Statistics Division; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning;
g) "Report on employment and earnings in Kenya, 1959", E.A.S.D., Kenya Unit, June 1960;
h) "Census of Industrial Production 1963", Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, 1965.
14. Lesotho: a) "Census of Production, 1965" - Bureau of Statistics, Maseru;
b) "National Accounts", 1964/65 and 1965/66 and 1966/67, The Bureau of Statistics, Maseru
15. Liberia: "Results of the study related to the Consumer Price Index for Monrovia" - Bureau of Statistics, Office of National Planning, Monrovia.

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16. Libya: a) "Family Budget Survey in Tripoli Town, 1962" - Central Statistical Office, Tripoli;
b) "Report of the annual survey of petroleum mining industry, 1966: Ref. year 1965," Census and Statistical Department, Tripoli;
c) "Report of Industrial Census, 1964" - CSD, Tripoli.
d) "Survey of Industries 1965" - Central Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, Tripoli, 1967.
17. Madagascar: a) "Enquête sur les budgets familiaux en milieu urbain Malgache" - Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique.
b) "Rapport Statistique de la Direction du Travail et des Lois Sociales pour l'année 1965" - Ministère des Affaires sociales, République Malagache.
18. Malawi: a) "Blantyre/Limbe Income-Expenditure Surveys, Aug. 1965, Dec. 1965 and April 1966" - National Statistical Office, Government Press, Zomba.
b) "Quarterly Digest of Statistics," National Statistical Office, Zomba.
c) "Census of Industrial Production, 1962," National Statistical Office, Zomba.
d) "Income Tax Statistics: Income years 1953/54 - 1958/59," issued by Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, 1961.
19. Mali: "Enquête budgétaire dans le Delta Central Nigérien (zone inondée - office du Niger" - République du Mali, Mission socio-économique, Jan. 1961.
20. Mauritius: a) "Report to the Government of Mauritius on the 1961-62 Family Budget Inquiry and the new Consumer Price Index", ILO, Geneva 1963.
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c) "The Census of Industrial Production, 1964," Central Statistical Office, Sep. 1965.
d) "Financial Report for the year 1959-60" - Ministry of Finance, Mauritius.

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b) "Resultats de l'Enquête à objectifs multiples (1961-63)" -- Service Central des Statistiques.
c) "Note sur le fichier général des établissements, l'emploi et les salaires", Division du Plan et des Statistiques, Ministère du Développement et du Plan, Juin 1966
d) "La Situation de l'Industrie à la fin de 1964 et les perspectives pour le premier Septembre 1965," -- Avril 1965, Service central des Statistiques.
22. Mozambique: "Estatistica Industrial 1959," (Statistique Industrielle) -- Disecao Serviços de Economia e Estatistica General, Lourenço Marques, 1961.
23. Niger: a) "Les budgets familiaux africains à Niamey, 1961-1962" -- INSTE, Ministère de la Coopération, Paris, 1964;
b) "Etude démographique et économique en milieu nomade -- démographie, budgets, et consommation" -- République du Niger, Mission économique et pastorale 1963, Paris, 1966
24. Nigeria: a) "The Nigerian National Accounts - their development, sources and methods of compilation," by E.A. Adewole, Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos;
b) "Urban consumer surveys in Lagos, 1959-60" -- Federal Office of Statistics, 1963;
c) "Urban Consumer surveys, in Enugu" -- FOS, Lagos;
d) " " " " " , Ibadan" -- FOS, Lagos;
e) " " " " " , Kaduna" -- " "
f) " " " " " , Onitsha" -- " "
g) " " " " " , Oshogbo/Ife/Ilesha" -- FOS, Lagos
h) " " " " " , Akure/Ondo/Owo" -- FOS, Lagos;
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j) "Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1963," Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.
k) "Report on Employment and Earnings Enquiry, Dec. 1962," -- Federal Ministry of Labour, Lagos;
l) "Industrial Survey, Nigeria, 1963," Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos;
m) "Statistical Bulletin of Western Nigeria," June and Dec. 1966 -- Ministry of Economic Planning and Social Development, Ibadan.

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25. Rwanda: "Le niveau de vie des populations rurales du Ruanda-Urundi,"
Pleurquin, Lovanium University, 1960.
26. Senegal: "La moyenne Vallée du Sénégal (Etude socio-economique),"
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27. Sierra Leone: a) ILO "Report to the Government of Serra Leone on
Revision of the Consumer Price Index - Freetown;
the Mine Workers Price Index; and the Statistics
of Employment, 1961," Geneva, 1962;
b) "Household Suvey of the Western Province, Nov. 1966-
Jan. 1968" - Central Statistical Office, Freetown;
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Jan. 1968: Final Report, Household Expenditure
and Income, Economic Characteristics and Migration",
Central Statistical Office, Freetown;
28. Somalia: "Index of cost of living, 1966 and household expenditure
survey, 1966", Statistical Dept., Mogadiscio, Oct. 1967;
29. South Africa: "Industrial Census, 1960/61" - Bureau of Census and
Statistics, Pretoria.
30. Southern Rhodesia: a) "Technical Notes on the Salisbury African
Budget Surveys of 1957/58" - Central
Statistical Office, Salisbury, July 1959;
b) "First (and second) Report of the results of
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1957/58" - C.S.O., Salisbury;
c) "First (and second) Report on urban African
Budget Survey in Bulawayo, 1958/59," C.S.O.,
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e) "Report on Wankie urban African budget survey
held in April/May, 1960", C.S.O., Salisbury,
May 1961;
f) "Report on urban African budget survey in
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 - i) "Monthly Digest of Statistics," Central Statistical Office, Salisbury;
 - j) "Preliminary results of 1961 Federal Census of population and of Employees (Results of a 10% sample of the non-African census forms)," Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, March 1962;
 - k) "The Census of Production in 1963," Central Statistical Office, Salisbury;
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 - m) "Income Tax Statistics: Income years 1953/54 - 1958/59," issued by Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, 1961.
31. Sudan: a) "Wadi Halfa Social and Economic Survey - Report on the Income and Expenditure Survey (including results of a Livestock Survey)" - Department of Statistics, Khartoum, 1963;
- b) "Omdurman Household Budget Survey" - Dept. of Statistics, Khartoum, March 1965;
- c) "The Household Budget Survey in the Gezira - Managil Area" - Dept. of Statistics, Khartoum, Sep. 1965;
- d) "The household budget survey of the Sudan in 1967" A & B (questionnaires only) - Dept. of Statistics.
32. Tanzania: a) "The pattern of income, expenditure and consumption of African labourers in Dar-es-Salaam: August 1950," East African Statistical Dept., Jan. 1951;
- b) "Household budget survey of Africans living in Dar-es-Salaam: 1956/57," E.A.S.D., June 1958;
- c) "Family budget survey of middle-grade African civil servants, 1963," Central Statistical Bureau, the Treasury, March 1964;
- &) "Household budget survey of wage-earners in Dar-es-Salaam", C.S.B., May 1967;
- e) "Village economic surveys: 1961/62," C.S.B., May 1963;
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- g) "The pattern of income, expenditure and consumption of African workers in Tanga: Feb. 1958," E.A.S.D., May 1958;
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 - j) "Statistical Abstract, 1964," Central Statistical Bureau, Dar-es-Salaam;
 - k) "Employment and Earnings in Tanganyika, 1964," Central Statistical Bureau, April 1965;
 - l) East African Income Tax Department, "Report for the Period 1st July 1966 to 30th June, 1967," issued by East African Community;
33. Togo: "Bulletin de Statistique, 1967 No. 9," Service de la Statistique Generale et de la Comptabilite Nationale.
34. Tunisia: a) "Rapport sur l'Etude de la Consommation privée en Tunisie, 1960, by Mr. N. Chalak;
- b) "Income du cout de la vie à Tunis" - Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale, December 1964;
- c) "Emploi en Tunisie (Situation de l'emploi en 1963 et 1964 et perspectives 1965-66): Enquête Emploi 1964," Nov. 1965, Secretariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale;
- d) "Données Statistiques relatives à l'Industrie Tunisienne de 1959 à 1965," by secretariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale, Dec. 1966;
- e) "Statistiques Industrielles," Series A. 1967 - Secretariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale;
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35. U.A.R.: a) "The Central Statistical Committee" - the U.A.R., S.O.P. Press, Cairo, Sep. 1961;
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 - b) "The patterns of income, expenditure and consumption of African labourers in Kampala: Sep. 1950," E.A.S.D., May 1951;
 - c) "The patterns of income, expenditure and consumption of African unskilled labourers in Kampala: Sep. 1951," E.A.S.D., Jan. 1952;
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 - o) "Enumeration of Employees, June 1966," Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Nov. 1966;
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Vol. V. Mali. Niger
Vol. VI. Senegal